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# CRACK CRISIS IN FORT WAYNE

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## HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN,
FAMILY, DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

EXAMINING THE PROBLEM OF DRUGS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FORT WAYNE COMMUNITY AND OUR COUNTRY

OCTOBER 11, 1989

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# CRACK CRISIS IN FORT WAYNE

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1989

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, FAMILY,
DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
*Fort Wayne, IN.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m, at St. Francis College, Fort Wayne, IN, Senator Dan Coats, presiding.

Present: Senator Coats.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR COATS

Senator COATS. Good morning and welcome to what I think is a very important morning and one that, hopefully, we can all learn more about a serious problem that not only grips our community, but a problem that grips our State and our Nation.

We have some excellent witnesses that are going to testify before the Senate committee this morning. I want to thank the chairman of the Labor Human Resources Committee, Senator Kennedy from Massachusetts, as well as Senator Dodd from Connecticut, the chairman of the subcommittee, of which I am ranking member, on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism, for their allowing us to hold this official Senate hearing in Fort Wayne, IN, to discuss the subject of crack cocaine.

The committee is investigating the problem of drugs and its impact on our community and our country. I have been attempting to carry the message of Fort Wayne and other communities in Indiana, that the drug problem in our country not only exists in th large, urban centers like Miami and Washington, DC, and New York, but that it also exists in mid-America, in medium-sized-town-America, in small-town-America and rural America. Thus as we fashion strategies to deal with the problem and try to grasp an understanding of the dimension of the problem, it is important that we look not only to the evening news and to the highlighted problems that exist in our larger urban centers, but also look to States that are representative of the rest of the country.

I urged them to come to Indiana to look at Indiana. Unfortunately, the Senate schedule, which has been just topsy-turvy the last few weeks with weekend sessions, and then an interruption of this recess tomorrow for the Senate to go back in session to deal with our budget problems has precluded my colleagues' attendance.

On the other hand, I am pleased to be here and to make an official part of the Senate record a dimension of the problem that I think needs to be examined and a story that needs to be told.

Fort Wayne, IN, and the surrounding communities have faced serious problems before. The flood that gripped our city in the early 1980's and the loss of International Harvester were seen as potentially devastating events for our city, and yet in each instance this city and its people faced the challenge, rolled up its sleeves, addressed the problem and addressed it successfully. I have no less hope or no less doubt that we will have the same success with this problem that currently faces our communities.

As I travel around Indiana and talk to law-enforcement officials, rehabilitation specialists, treatment specialists and others engaged in the war on drugs, people keep referencing the city of Fort Wayne as a city that is being used as a distribution point for drugs, particularly crack, from other areas of the country. This city of churches need not and should not and will not be called "the city of crack houses." I am confident that we will face up to the problem, we will address the problem honestly and fairly, and we will mobilize the good people of this community to deal with a situation that none of us want.

This morning we have experts from various areas that will tell you not only about the extent of the problem, but also suggest ways in which we can deal with the problem. The witnesses are not confined, and the input is not confined to those people that will be sitting at the table. Each of you can play a valuable part and we solicit your opinions and your participation as we mobilize our efforts as a community to deal with a most serious problem.

Allow me now, if I could, to introduce to you the first panel. Mr. Cooke from Chicago is an agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, and he is accompanied by Mr. Wankel from Detroit, Mr. Carew from Hammond, Mr. McDougall from Indianapolis, all Drug Enforcement Administration officials who have committed themselves to the front lines in the war on drugs. They have graciously consented to travel here this morning and discuss the crack problem as it exists in our community and as it exists in this part of the country.

Also testifying this morning will be Neil Moore, chief of police in the city of Fort Wayne who is someone whom I have worked very closely on this question and who has been invaluable to our office. I thank each of you gentlemen for participating this morning.

Luther Cooke will be presenting the views of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and his colleagues will be assisting him. And then we will turn to the testimony of Mr. Moore. Mr. Cooke, we look forward to your testimony.

## STATEMENTS OF LUTHER D. COOKE, ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, CHICAGO, IL, AND T. NEIL MOORE, CHIEF OF POLICE, FORT WAYNE, IN

Mr. Cooke. Thank you, Senator Coats. I am pleased to be here today to discuss the problem of crack cocaine abuse in Fort Wayne. As Senator Coats said, I am Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration Office in Chicago. The Chicago Division actually has offices in Chicago as well as in Hammond, IN, and in addition to that we cover North Dakota where we have an office in Fargo. We have offices also in Milwaukee and Madison, WI; Minneapolis, MN, and Springfield, IL.

We are finding that crack, which was once regarded as a problem of our major metropolitan areas, is now invading towns and suburbs and the rural regions of the country. Crack is definitely posing some big-city problems for other areas of America, such as increased violent crimes, burglaries and cases of child abuse.

Fort Wayne has become a classic example of the migration of crack from the major urban areas. Fort Wayne's geographic proximity to Detroit, a city with a significant crack problem, has made Fort Wayne a target for Detroit traffickers.

Prior to 1986 most of the drug cases coming before the prosecuting attorney's office here were misdemeanor cases involving the possession of marijuana and dangerous drugs, but that was before the introduction of crack cocaine into the area. Since 1987 crack has been the major illicit drug problem for Fort Wayne's local law enforcement and social service agencies. Last year, for example, there were 25 murders directly related to crack abuse which represented a 150 percent increase over the 1987 statistics.

Between 1983 and 1987 there were 25 "termination of parental rights" actions taken against parents in Allen County. This type of action is taken only when there is evidence of life-threatening child abuse or neglect. In these 25 incidents, none were drug related. In 1988, however, there were 48 "termination of parental rights" actions pending which were directly related to drugs, principally crack.

To address the crack problem, in September 1987 the Allen County Drug Task Force was established. This task force included representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Allen County Sheriff's Department; the Fort Wayne Police Department; the Indiana State Police, and the United States Attorney's office. Last year the Task Force conducted 25 investigations that resulted in the seizure of approximately 7 kilograms of cocaine. Most of this cocaine is believed to have originated from Detroit.

Through our Hammond resident office, which has responsibilities for the Fort Wayne area, DEA is continuing to work with States and local law enforcement officials to address the crack cocaine problem by providing increased drug enforcement and interagency investigative cooperation. We are also holding "Crack Cocaine Conferences" throughout the United States to enhance the flow of information regarding crack. This will augment our tactical intelligence sharing through the El Paso Intelligence Center, which is our primary intelligence mode for DEA and for Federal, State and local agencies. To date, through our conferences, we have trained over 2,000 Federal, State and local law enforcement officials, and at the present time there is a Crack Cocaine Conference being planned for the State of Indiana sometime during the month of December.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I will be pleased to answer any questions that you may have or which the audience may have. In addition, as you mentioned earlier, we have with us my counterpart from Detroit, Mr. Wankel, assistant special agent in charge for the Drug Enforcement Administration in Detroit, Mr. McDougall, who is the resident agent in charge of the Indianapolis, IN, Resident Office of DEA, and Mr. Carew, who is the acting resident agent in charge for our Hammond Resident Office in Hammond, IN.

Senator COATS. Would any of you gentlemen accompaning Mr. Cooke like to make a brief statement? I have a number of questions that I want to ask each of you to comment on, but if you want to make a statement, we would be happy to hear that at this particular point.

(No response.)

Senator COATS. All right, let me get to the questions. In fact, I think, Neil, the procedure I would like to follow is to have you give your statement at this particular point, and then we will open it up to the whole panel. That way we won't have to confine the questions to these gentlemen.

Chief MOORE. Thank you very much, Senator. First of all, I would like to say that Mayor Helmke is, as we speak, in Montreal at a drug conference that is being held addressing this problem and the way other jurisdictions are handling this.

There has been a dramatic increase over the last 2 years in the number of crack cocaine houses identified or suspected in the City of Fort Wayne. In January of 1988 the estimate provided by our Vice and Narcotics Division was that we had approximately 25 known or suspected drug houses. By June of that year their estimate had risen to 45. By the end of 1988 and currently we believe that the accurate estimate of that number probably stands between 75 and 100 crack cocaine houses in our city.

I would agree with my colleagues from the Federal Government on this panel that as far as the source of supply we do know that there is a distinct Detroit connection. We also believe there are narcotics coming into our city from Chicago, Columbus, OH, Texas and small amounts coming up from Florida.

Also in agreement with my colleagues, I think our proximity and our hub as a motor freight city, since we do have approximately 55 motor freight carriers in this jurisdiction, lends us to be not only a termination point for drug traffic, but also a possible distribution point from our city to other points in the United States.

The crack cocaine problem as it developed in Fort Wayne shows a rather quick history. Based on information from our narcotics officers, the first crack cocaine was identified in our city in about mid-1987. At that particular time in our city we had a predominantly user-focused enforcement package. That was the one that was used almost exclusively. In the latter part of 1987 the focus started to change, and with the use of Federal undercover agents, several significant investigations were undertaken that resulted in a January 27 raid in 1988, a simultaneous raid of three drug houses, cocaine houses in our city.

That particular effort, which marked a change, a new focal point in our drug strategy, involved approximately 77 officers, and at times there were those that thought that perhaps we had engaged in some overkill on this, but looking at the historical perspective, we did have information that we were dealing with armament in many of these houses, and for the period of time that these particular gentlemen had been allowed to operate unfettered, we felt it was better to be safer than sorry, and so we did dedicate a huge amount of law enforcement resources to conduct these three simultaneous raids. As the year went on we concluded 1988 with approximately 28 raids on drug houses. That is just one part of our effort.

If you look at the panels behind me I have tried to conceptualize, in this panel that has the circular diagram, tried to conceptualize the way the drug problem impacts our city, as any city, and utilizing the circle to demonstrate the concept of community, and the triangular model indicates enforcement, education, and, on the bottom, treatment and rehabilitation. It is clearly our belief that law enforcement can only focus on two of those sides of the triangle, namely, education and enforcement. Indirectly we effect rehabilitation.

As part of our continuing effort on the drug fight here in Fort Wayne, we did have, as I was appointed chief in 1988, a traditional undercover operation utilizing law enforcement officers in conference and conformance. As the year continued on, by the latter part of 1988 the information that we were receiving from the citizens of our community indicated that the problem was larger, number one, than we had anticipated, and, number two, was starting to strain our efforts through traditional undercover enforcement activities.

In the early part of 1989, as I was receiving phone calls and many of my staff members were receiving phone calls, wondering where the enforcement effort was, we began exploring other alternatives, other things that we could do as a law enforcement agency to continue to keep the heat on the drug dealers in our community.

As we were exploring the possibility of utilizing a tactical operation of uniformed personnel, there was a meeting that convened in April in the mayor's office that involved a select group of citizens from a very distinct portion of our city, and the stories that they provided us with, Senator, indicated that they felt as though they were prisoners in their own homes. An older woman had indicated in the spring of 1989 that she had attempted to go out on her front porch to enjoy the afternoon sun and was chased back into her own home by a young drug dealer that chose to deal drugs in front of her house. This was just one of the stories that we heard at that meeting.

Based on that, the impetus for my agency was to move forward with this tactical operation in an effort to continue to keep the heat on our drug dealers. After exploring some of the possible alternatives, we called our operation "Operation Strike Out," and it involved a small group of officers, six officers and a captain, that worked the same days off, and they have targeted specific areas for our drug problems, the worst in the city of Fort Wayne. Using "available probable cause," they have engaged in strict law enforcement activities in these geographical areas of our city. This has generated a large number of arrests, and many of these arrests are also narcotics-related arrests.

The panel that is in the middle here indicates our arrest totals for the first 90-day segment of Operation Strike Out. There are approximately 366 misdemeanor arrests and 64 felony arrests out of our first effort, and of those a pretty sizable proportion are related to drug activity.

Because of some contractual obligations and because of the intensity of the work that these officers are being asked to do, we disbanded them after the first 90-day segment and utilized a new group of volunteers, and we currently have our second segment of Operation Strike Out in force right now. Their number of arrests—they are only partially through their 90-day temporary assignments—are up over, I believe, 400 misdemeanor and 40 felony arrests. Many of these, again, are related to drug trafficking.

In early 1989, in an effort to attack the drug problem as we perceived it in the school system, we dedicated one officer of our Narcotics Division to perform a task that we called the School Drug Incident Program, and from the period of, I believe it was, February to June, the last semester of our school year here, this particular officer accounted for 98 investigations.

This, in our opinion, is a model program, and as we continue to collect data on its successfulness, there is one thing that should be made note of, that it is, in fact, a cooperative venture involving the Fort Wayne community school system and Juvenile Probation in our jurisdiction and the Fort Wayne Police Department. It allows us to identify and put young people into the system that otherwise may have been missed. It also is enabling us to identify the nature, through the help of Juvenile Probation Department, helps us to identify the true nature and the magnitude of the drug problem on the youth in our community.

In 1988 the educational side, number one, the primary program that we believe in here in Fort Wayne is the Drug Abuse Education Program. We were in approximately 40 schools in 1988, and we touched the lives of approximately 20,000 students with a personnel allocation of approximately five people. We do view this as the long-term effort to help us here in Fort Wayne.

In the educational vein, again, in 1988 we sponsored two "Stop the Invasion" seminars, one in the northern part of the city, one in the southern part of the city. They were relatively well attended, not as well attended as we would like, but it was our effort to extend a helping hand and information to the parents in this community and to the concerned adults in this community to help us describe the nature of the problem as we saw it.

The panel that we put together for the "Stop the Invasion" seminars involved the prosecutor's office, the juvenile probation, the coroner's office, the treatment providers, the Mental Health Association and a cast of others, And it was our effort to try to provide a wide spectrum of the problem to our citizens.

In addition to those two programs there is currently being planned a program, a "Family Forum Program" by the Mayor's Commission on Drug Abuse here in our city, which is a new commission formed by Mayor Helmke to provide family forums on October 25 of this year, again, an attempt by our city to provide the best information that we can to our citizens as to the nature of this drug problem.

We are looking to our colleagues, we are looking to the Federal Government for information for help and support. If I was to try to encourage other law enforcement agencies to attack their problem, there is probably three things that I would recommend, and there certainly are many, many more, but the three that we find extremely important are, number one, to try to solicit the best information and encourage the citizens of their respective communities to provide the police the best information that they can.

Law enforcement alone is not going to solve this problem. It is a phrase that we have heard over and over in the course of this drug fight. In the city of Fort Wayne that meant the establishment of the Citizens Surveillance Forum that has been distributed primarily through neighborhood organizations, that allows our citizens to, from the privacy of their own home, collect information and data that can be forwarded to our Narcotics Division and allows us to do some background work without necessarily having to expend the effort of having officers in the field to collect this same type of data. This also provides our citizens a way of helping us and, I believe, gives them a true part of the authorship in our drug battle here.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program is one that we would strongly recommend that other communities explore, and I have been led to believe that Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District have developed curriculums to take there, at both the middle school and the high school level. We would like to be able to participate in that, but, again, with the shortage of personnel, shortage of money, it may be some time before we can engage in that.

The third thing that I would recommend to other communities is that they engage in task force operations where they can. And I say this for several reasons: It allows law enforcement resources to be spread over a wider spectrum. Task force operations here have allowed an attack to be leveled against mid- and higher-level drug dealers, and it allows us at the local level to also allocate resources to handle the street level dealing. This also will foster a great amount of interagency information-sharing. This also we view as vital to the fight on drugs. And with that I will conclude my testimony. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Chief Moore (with attachments) follows:]

## PREPARED STATEMENT OF T. NEIL MOORE

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism for allowing me the opportunity to present information about the drug problem in Fort Wayne and our efforts to combat it.

We have seen a dramatic increase in the number of crack houses in Fort Wayne in the last 2 years. In early 1987, our narcotics officers became aware of crack's existence in Fort Wayne. By January of 1988, our Vice and Narcotics Division believed there were 25 active houses in the city. This number increased to 45 by June, 1988. Currently, our narcotics officers have a list of over 100 active crack houses operating in Fort Wayne.

The sources of Fort Wayne's cocaine supply are Detroit, Michigan; Los Angeles, California; and areas of Florida. Chicago, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; and Texas are sources of other drugs, such as marijuana and various types of pills. Detroit is believed to supply Fort Wayne due to the proximity and size of Fort Wayne and the lax enforcement that existed here for a time. California and Florida are sources of powdered cocaine for most of the country, including our city.

We are frequently asked how our crack problem reached this serious level in such an apparently short time. A contributing factor may have been the fact that the department's narcotics enforcement was limited exclusively to user enforcement from 1985 to mid 1987. Without any concentration on dealing, Fort Wayne gained a reputation as a hospitable city for drug dealers. In short, with no threat of apprehension, Detroit crack dealers found an open market in which to expand.

In mid 1987, our narcotics effort changed focus. At this time, narcotics officers started making undercover buys from drug houses. The cases they developed during this time enabled them to conduct several raids in late February of 1988.

These were among the first of a series of raids which totalled 28 in 1988. These efforts resulted in numerous arrests and thousands of dollars worth of confiscated drugs. To date in 1989, the Vice and Narcotics Division has conducted 34 raids and has plans for many more before the end of the year.

These raids seemed to have an additional positive effect in the form of renewed public confidence, as well. Vice and Narcotics and Crime Stoppers experienced a drastic upsurge in the number of tips they received after these enforcement efforts. "Civilian Surveillance Report" forms were created as a result of this increase in information. Civilians fill out the questionnaires with information about drug activities in their neighborhoods, then mail them anonymously to the narcotics division. In this way, citizens can help our efforts without worry of retribution.

The raids which have been conducted so far have been located in the central and southern portions of the city. As a side note, these locations also coincide with the city's low/moderate income sub-area. An analysis by quadrant of the complaints received by Vice and Narcotics showed 235 from the southeast portion of the city, 29 from the northwest section, 21 from the southwest, and 19 from the northeast.

Early in 1988, we also dedicated several officers to the Allen County Drug Task Force. This group is comprised of officers from the city and county police departments, the Indiana State Police, the FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. The Task Force concentrates on mid- to high-level dealers. Their operations have made an impact on the local supply of drugs, at least for a time. One of their first, and most successful, operations resulted in the arrests of a local distributor and a drug courier from Florida. The raid netted 5 kilos of powdered cocaine and cash totalling $138,000.

These undercover tactics are supplemented by several other programs. Each of these programs targets the drug problem among specific groups or within certain areas.

A new tactical program targeting drug dealing in some of our most drug infested central city areas was introduced in May of this year. A small team of uniformed officers were assembled under the title "Operation Strike Out." This group is comprised of 6 officers and a captain and works in teams of 2 in a concentrated region of the city. They are to utilize available probable cause to stop and question people suspected of - or known to be - engaging in narcotics trafficking. This group was established to help reduce the overwhelming burden of cases stacking up in Vice and Narcotics due to the increased community response. In addition, numerous phone calls and a meeting with a group of concerned citizens from this area of the city made police command feel that there was an urgent need to develop an additional strategy to deal with the narcotics problem.

Between May 9 and August 15, this group made 366 misdemeanor and 64 felony arrests. Of these, 62 were directly related to drugs. This group also confiscated 425.4 grams of narcotics, 12 handguns, 4 stolen vehicles, and other stolen property. Now in their second 90 day rotation, the new team has already made 30 felony and 247 misdemeanor arrests.

In ~~late 1988~~ early 1989, an officer was assigned to Vice and Narcotics to administer a program of School Drug Incident Enforcement. This juvenile narcotics officer began working with the juvenile court and school systems. This cooperative program targets all students in Fort Wayne Community and parochial schools, as well as those East Allen County Schools located within the city limits. What makes this program special is that now students are held accountable through the juvenile court system. Previously, schools simply expelled students without really addressing his/her problem. Once in the judicial system, however, young people are sent to Wood Youth Center where they undergo mandatory drug testing. This procedure includes testing for amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol. Since the inception of this program, 40% of the juveniles tested positive for one or more of these substances. Such results then enable the judge to make drug rehabilitation a portion of the juvenile's sentence. Not only does this aid the student in receiving help with their problem, it also forces parents to acknowledge that their child has a substance abuse problem. To our knowledge, we are the only police department in the state with this type of program, although the Allen County Police Department has made some preliminary inquiries into the program.

Between February 6 and June 9, 1989, our Juvenile Narcotics Officer dealt with 98 juvenile narcotics offenders. Drugs of preference include alcohol and pills in the middle schools and marijuana in high schools. The composite of the most frequent offender is a female white, age 14.

Another school related program is the Drug Abuse Resistance Eduction or D.A.R.E. program. We have officers in all Fort Wayne Community elementary schools and some parochial schools. This preventative program primarily targets fifth graders with weekly classroom sessions but also includes one to two visits per semester to kindergarten through fourth grade classes. The D.A.R.E. officers teach the students about self-esteem, peer-pressure, and how to say "no" if someone offers them drugs. Our D.A.R.E. officers are currently working with the Indianapolis Colts to produce some public service announcements which will present reasons to resist drugs.

In 1988, D.A.R.E. officers worked in approximately 40 public and parochial schools and taught 20,150 students in grades K - 5. This year, we plan to offer programs in more than 50 elementary schools and spread the message of resistance to many more students.

Another educational approach was taken in 1988, as well, but this one targeted parents. Our Vice and Narcotics Division coordinated with other judicial system, school system, and treatment facility representatives to present two "Stop The Invasion" seminars at local high schools. In a panel-forum, these representatives explained their role in combatting the drug problem, the impact of crack on users, and the general "realities" of the drug situation in Fort Wayne. They also answered questions from concerned parents about what role families can play in helping to fight this problem. Additional "Family Forums" are scheduled for October 25th of this year.

The department participated in two other education related programs, as well. "Red Ribbon Day" encouraged citizens to wear a red ribbon to represent their opposition to drug use and included a number of activities within the schools and community at large. A "Crack Conference" for law enforcement personnel was hosted jointly by the Fort Wayne Police Department and the Allen County Drug Task Force. This conference was attended by more than 140 narcotics officers from 86 federal, state, city and county law enforcement agencies.

The local media have been quite helpful in publicizing the city's drug problem, too. Earlier this year, WANE-TV hosted a "Town Meeting" on crack cocaine. This program included panel discussions of various aspects of the problem and a question and answer period. This program seems particularly significant since the station pre-empted regular network programming to air it. WPTA TV also is planning to devote one of their "IMPACT: Fort Wayne" shows to this issue for airing later this year. In addition, these stations have been very cooperative with regard to the production of public service announcements related to the police department in general and the drug issue in particular. In fact, WANE-TV has just finished a PSA featuring our Emergency Services Team raiding a house with a final message of "Don't do drugs."

In light of the extensive drug problem the city is facing, Mayor Helmke saw a need for coordinating all of the various elements addressing the drug issue. Therefore, he had his Chief of Staff form a drug task force which has since grown into the Mayor's Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse. The primary goal of this group is to improve communication between the various groups dealing with this problem and, perhaps, to help find new means of addressing it.

We have already identified some of the "new means" we hope to implement in the future. Adding an additional officer to the School Drug Incident program will help with the heavy caseload carried by this program. Also, to expand our drug resistance education program to middle and high schools, we plan to add one to two more D.A.R.E. officers. On the tactical side, we need to provide additional personnel to expand our successful Strike Out enforcement effort.

In summary, I would encourage other agencies facing problems similar to ours to try several things. First and foremost, endeavor to solicit information from the public; secondly, explore demand reduction programs such as D.A.R.E. as long term alternatives; and, thirdly, foster the willing exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and engage in task force operations.

Providing citizens with a means to report narcotics activity in their neighborhoods allows them to feel that they are "doing something" to help combat the problem. This also provides an agency with invaluable information and can reduce the amount of time and surveillance law enforcement personnel must commit to a particular case.

In addition, teaching our young people about the realities of drug abuse is, realistically, the only way we can really impact the long-term drug problem. While enforcement efforts will make a short-term impact, only reducing demand will enable us to win the war on drugs.

Lastly, until the time comes when demand reduction is apparent, it is imperative that law enforcement agencies share information and work together to combat the drug problem. Drugs are not just one neighborhood's or one city's problem. It's something that crosses all boundaries and will only be impacted if law enforcement transcends these boundaries, as well.

# ENFORCEMENT

| Enforcement Activity | Target Group |
|---|---|
| School Liaison | Middle/High School<br>Users & Dealers |
| Undercover Operations<br>(Local) | Street Level<br>Users & Dealers |
| Uniformed Narcotics<br>(Operation Strike Out) | Street Level<br>Users & Dealers<br>(Disrupts Flow of Narcotics Dealing) |
| Undercover Operations -<br>Multi-jurisdictional Task Force:<br>Fort Wayne Police Department (FWPD)<br>Allen County Police Department (ACPD)<br>Indiana State Police (ISP)<br>Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)<br>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms(ATF) | Mid to High Level Dealers |

# EDUCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) | Elementary Age Students<br>5th Graders |
| Other Education<br>(Officers From Narcotics) | Middle/High Schools<br>Civic Groups As Requested |

# RAIDS 1988 *

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 717 East Lewis Street | 1-27-88 |
| 2. | 3333 Turpie | 1-27-88 |
| 3. | 2827 South Clinton Street | 1-27-88 |
| 4. | 3306 Winter Street | 2-24-88 |
| 5. | 3323 Winter Street | 2-24-88 |
| 6. | 2918 Smith Street | 3-03-88 |
| 7. | 2606 Holton Avenue | 3-23-88 |
| 8. | 1009 East Wayne Street | 4-13-88 |
| 9. | 2612 Central Drive | 4-13-88 |
| 10. | 2444 Gay Street | 4-21-88 |
| 11. | 2442 Gay Street | 4-21-88 |
| 12. | 1019 Monroe Street | 5-06-88 |
| 13. | 1502 Kitch | 5-26-88 |
| 14. | 930 Harmer | 6-22-88 |
| 15. | 1310 Greene Street 4B | 8-30-88 |
| 16. | 532 East Dewald | 9-13-88 |
| 17. | 3120 McDonald | 9-14-88 |
| 18. | 838 Hugh Street | 9-14-88 |
| 19. | 2193 Eden Green 5A | 9-20-88 |
| 20. | 1520 East Wayne Street | 9-21-88 |
| 21. | 820 East Pontiac Street | 9-22-88 |
| 22. | 3319 South Clinton Street | 9-22-88 |
| 23. | 1223 Francis | 10-14-88 |
| 24. | 2003 South Harrison | 10-20-88 |
| 25. | 1344 Greene Street 3B | 11-09-88 |
| 26. | 2336 South Hanna | 11-09-88 |
| 27. | 1019 Monroe Street | 12-22-88 |
| 28. | 1830 Clay Street | 12-22-88 |

* These raids were performed in conjunction with the Allen County Drug Task Force

# RAIDS 1989*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1821 East Pontiac Street | 1-12-89 | |
| 2. | 1404-2A Green Street | 1-12-89 | |
| 3. | 1332 East Wayne Street | 1-20-89 | |
| ~~4.~~ | ~~4038 South Lafayette Street~~ | ~~1-31-89~~ | 4. 2155 [illegible] Green 5-B 1-30 |
| 5. | 1830 Clay Street | 2-13-89 | |
| 6. | 2415 Warsaw Street | 2-16-89 | |
| 7. | 523 East Buchanan Street | 2-23-89 | |
| 8. | 1404-2A Green Street | 2-24-89 | |
| 9. | 822 East Pontiac Street | 3-30-89 | |
| 10. | 430 East Taber Street | 4-20-89 | |
| 11. | 4126 South Clinton Street | 4-22-89 | |
| 12. | 5723 Allendale Drive | 4-25-89 | |
| 13. | 536 LaSalle Street | 5-01-89 | |
| 14. | 1320 South Hanna Street | 5-03-89 | |
| ~~15.~~ 16. | ~~1329 East Pontiac Street~~ 521 E. Buchanan | ~~5-10-89~~ 5-[illegible]-89 | |
| 15 ~~16.~~ | 1230 East Pontiac Street | ~~5-10-89~~ | 5-08-89 |
| 17. | 1023 East Wayne Street | 5-11-89 | |
| 18. | 412 East Pontiac Street | 5-12-89 | |
| ~~19.~~ 20 | 621 Mechanic | 6-01-89 | |
| ~~20.~~ 21 | 501 Buchanan Street | 6-16-89 | |
| ~~21.~~ 19 | 2409 Smith Street | ~~6-23-89~~ | 5-23-89 |
| 22. | 3925 Smith Street | 6-24-89 | |
| 23. | 1605 East Wayne Street | 6-27-89 | |
| ~~24.~~ 25 | 2526 South Anthony Blvd. | 7-18-89 | |
| ~~25.~~ 24 | Warsaw/Taber | ~~7-18-89~~ | 7/17/89 |
| 26. | 1114 Rockhill | 8-07-89 | |
| 27. | 1020 Degroff Street | 8-10-89 | |
| 28. | 3622 South Barr Street | 9-08-89 | |
| 29. | 1512 North Harrison Street | 9-27-89 | |
| 30. | 421 East Pontiac Street | 9-27-89 | |
| 31. | 911 Maumee Street | 9-28-89 | |
| 32. | 3422 South Barr Street | 9-28-89 | |
| 33. | 1331 East Lewis Street | 10-05-89 | |
| 34. | 506 East Madison Street | 10-06-89 | |
| 35. | [illegible] West [illegible] | 10-07-89 | |

* The list is representative of recent [illegible] activities.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 1-28-88

# Police raids are message

By CECIL ANGEL
Of The News-Sentinel

Raids on three city drug houses yesterday were a show of force by authorities to Detroit drug dealers trying to expand to Fort Wayne.

"We have to establish immediately that Fort Wayne is not open," Allen County Prosecutor Stephen Sims said.

One suspected drug dealer, Martin Clay Carter, 34, was shot to death during the 9 a.m. raids by local, state and federal police. Seven people, including two minors, were arrested. Police seized substances believed to be cocaine, crack cocaine and heroin, and at least three weapons.

Carter was one of three people sought in the raids. Two others sought on felony warrants weren't found.

The raids were the result of a five-month investigation into drug houses begun by city police and expanded to include federal agents in October, spurred in part by information supplied by federal agents to Sims about a Michigan connection in Fort Wayne.

Michigan drug dealers have targeted Fort Wayne in the last year because Detroit police have clamped down on drug operations there, said Sims, noting that dealers see Fort Wayne as a new market with less police pressure.

Authorities say more drug houses are operating in the city, and Sims and other authorities fear a rash of homicides similar to 1985 when feuding local drug dealers helped boost the number of killings to 25. In 1986 there were 17; there were six in 1987.

"Several of the (1985) shootings were over drug territories or paybacks for money owed them," he said.

More raids and other measures are planned, Sims said, but he would not elaborate.

"The next 24 months is crucial to law enforcement. Certainly we don't want Detroit's problem. ... Unless we get on it, we're going to have an increased homicide rate," Sims said. The raids weren't that significant, he said: "It's part of a larger plan — a long-term plan." He would not elaborate.

The three suspected drug houses raided yesterday — at 717 E. Lewis St., 2627 S. Clinton St. and 3333 Turpie St. — were targeted by police because federal agents had conducted drug buys there and the dealers were armed.

At the Lewis Street house, Carter, also known as Clay Church, was shot, officials said, when he pointed a pistol at a member of Allen County's Special Weapons and Tactical Team moments after police stormed the house.

Carter, convicted in the past on misdemeanor charges of assault and battery, carrying a handgun without a

*Please see*—POLICE/7A

# Police send message to dealers: Go away

POLICE/From 1A

[illegible] and interfering with police, was wanted on five felony warrants charging him with possession and sale of crack cocaine.

Crack cocaine is a potent form of the drug that is smoked instead of inhaled or injected. Because it is distilled from cocaine in its powdered form, it is considered more dangerous.

Fort Wayne Police Capt. Rusty York said crack has gained popularity in Fort Wayne because dealers can realize higher profits and users falsely believe it is less dangerous.

"They also believe there's less chance they can contract AIDS, because needles are not used," he said.

In December, Capt. Pat Harper, now a deputy chief in charge of the vice and narcotics divisions, said Fort Wayne has become Indiana's crack capital. He said there are more than 10 crack houses operating in Fort Wayne, but it is hard to close them down because the operations move so often.

In October, Harper requested the assistance of the federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. An ATF agent from Indianapolis was assigned to the case.

Allen County police say Carter was killed after drawing his pistol on the county SWAT team that burst into his apartment.

"The entry teams number six officers who go inside the buildings in groups of two," said Sheriff Don Figel.

"The first two in made an entry down the hall and went to their right, looking for the suspect named in the arrest warrants. As the second two men entered the hallway, the perpetrator (Carter) came from the left with a gun pointed at the first two officers."

Figel said the two officers, one armed with a pistol, the other with a semiautomatic rifle, fired at Carter. He was hit four times and dropped his gun, a .38-caliber revolver, on the floor next to him. It had not been fired.

Figel said Carter had apparently been missed by the first two-man team because he had been lying on a mattress and was hidden by three kerosene heaters and a short wall. On the mattress, police found a metal box containing money. Small packets of cocaine were scattered nearby.

Deputy Coroner Robert Cummins said the fatal shot went through Carter's chest, puncturing his heart and lungs and exiting through his right armpit. Carter was also shot in the jaw, arm and leg, Cummins said.

Cummins said he had not yet determined whether Carter was shot by one or both of the officers. He said they fired six times.

The two officers who fired at Carter have been placed on paid leave of absence while county and city authorities conduct separate investigations of the shooting, standard practice after such shootings, Sheriff Don Figel said.

Figel said the officers involved in the shooting were Robert Farrell, 38, an 11-year police veteran, and David Royse, 32, a six-year veteran. He said a preliminary investigation showed the shooting was "completely within legal and departmental guidelines."

He said he regrets the loss of a life, but "the shooting was necessary to prevent officers from being fired upon.

"Swift action by members of the county's Emergency Response Team prevented any further injury or loss of life," he said.

Final results of the county investigation should be available within a week.

Results of tests on drugs seized from the houses should be available soon, Sims said, noting he expects to find cocaine and crack among the drugs.

A 16-year-old girl arrested at the Turpie Street house also had heroin, he said.

Sims said he doesn't expect an increase in violence between police and dealers because of the crackdown. Dealers have come to Fort Wayne hoping to avoid violent confrontations with police.

But Sims said there is a direct link between the increase in drug trafficking and crimes including burglary, robbery and prostitution.

Sims said the three drug houses were just the tip of the iceberg. "In the past 12 months not enough was done — they (drug houses) have increased," Sims said.

A county official, who asked not to be identified, said the prosecutor's office wanted to close the drug houses earlier, but police officials in former Mayor Win Moses' administration refused to help.

The new administration has been cooperative, he said.

Sims said mistakes made during a 1986 crackdown on drug dealers won't be repeated. The crackdown resulted in 74 arrests, but many entered plea bargains that resulted in suspended sentences.

Sims said the state failed to get stiff sentences after it was discovered that a police informant used drugs sold at one of the houses.

Now the prosecutor's office will run background checks on all informants to make sure they are not engaged in criminal activity, particularly drug use.

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## Drug dealers move into Fort Wayne

Allen County Prosecutor Stephen Sims says Detroit drug dealers are testing the waters in Fort Wayne. Here's how he says they are doing it:

- Drug dealers stock Michigan youths, most of them in their midteens, with cocaine, crack and other drugs.
- The teens are sent to Fort Wayne by bus and align themselves with local drug dealers. Together, they peddle drugs supplied by Detroit dealers.
- The youths, who are sometimes paid in drugs, are frequently replaced by other youths to avoid police detection of the operation.
- Sims said the Michigan dealers are members of "loosely connected groups" and probably are not members of organized crime groups in Detroit.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 2-25-88

# Their number was up

## *People watching Winter Street drug raid next in line*

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

For a few minutes yesterday morning, the people in the drug house at 3306 Winter St. must have thought luck was with them.

They stared out the windows of the dirty white house as Fort Wayne police raided a house at 3323 Winter St. about 10:30 a.m.

They watched as 27 narcotics officers swarmed into the nondescript home, assisted by the department's Emergency Situations Team and uniformed officers armed with rifles, shotguns and search warrants.

The people at 3306 weren't lucky, though — they were next. The police team swarmed on the second house after securing the first one.

"I don't think they expected they'd be next," said Master Sgt. Steven Butz, public information officer for the department. "It was in the second house that we found one of the dealers we had warrants for."

Police arrested three people in the first house and charged them with visiting a common nuisance, a misdemeanor. Three people in the second house also were charged with visiting a common nuisance.

Also arrested was Marilyn Kay Johnson, 25, of the 6100 block of Old Decatur Road. She was in the City-County lockup today in lieu of $15,000 bond on three felony charges — two counts of possession of cocaine and one of dealing the drug.

According to affidavits filed in Allen Circuit Court, an undercover narcotics officer bought five $20 "rocks" of cocaine five times at the house at 3306 Winter St. Three of the buys were from Johnson, police said.

The officer made two buys of cocaine at the house at 3323 Winter.

Butz said a small amount of cocaine was seized at each location.

"The officers also confiscated a .38-caliber pistol hidden under the sofa in the second house," he said. "The undercover officer noted the people running these operations were armed during most of the sting."

He said there was no resistance to the raids, a marked contrast to highly publicized raids by city, county, state and federal agents Jan. 27 in which a county police SWAT unit killed an armed drug dealer.

"We're going to try to take them out as soon as we can learn of them and get search warrants," said Capt. Stephan Poiry of the city narcotics and vice division.

"It's hard to say what impact these raids have because these houses open and close so often and so quickly."

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-7-88

# Guns, dope seized in drug house raid No. 8

By ANNYSA CORCORAN
and DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

A drug house near two elementary schools that apparently catered to older students was raided and shut down by police over the weekend.

A small arsenal of weapons and ammunition was confiscated, and two people were arrested on felony drug charges in the raid.

City police made the raid, the eighth on a central-city drug house this year, at 1:18 a.m. Saturday, but did not release details until today. There was no resistance from the occupants of the house at 2918 Smith St.

Arrested were: Roosevelt Broadnax, 36, charged with two counts of selling marijuana, and one count each of maintaining a common nuisance; and Linda Broadnax, 32, charged with one count of maintaining a common nuisance.

Roosevelt Broadnax is in the City-County Lockup in lieu of $30,000 bond. Linda Broadnax was released on her own recognizance.

Allen County Prosecutor Stephen Sims said today the raid culminated an effort by his office and the narcotics and vice division of the Fort Wayne Police Department.

The investigation was spurred by information from previous drug raids and an anonymous letter from a neighbor of the drug house who detailed the traffic into the house.

The letter stated many of the drug house customers were school-aged children getting off buses in the neighborhood. Sims said the house was located less than 1,000 feet from Weisser Park and Young elementary schools and is near a major bus stop for middle and high school students.

Police confiscated about $2,000 worth of marijuana, drug paraphernalia, seven handguns, two rifles, a shotgun and ammunition.

Sims said the house appeared to be a main source for marijuana.

If there was any question about what kind of business was being done in the house at 2918 Smith St., signs tacked near the rear door cleared up any confusion.

"Now selling Dimes only," one sign proclaimed. "The Dime is the Fire."

A dime is $10 worth of marijuana.

Another sign gave the drug house's business hours: "Close 2 to 10 nights."

Still another said: "No Loitering, No Rolling Joints, No Joints Sold, Absolutely No Credit."

The letter writer said he saw schoolchildren get off school buses near the house and enter the building from an alley close to Smith Street, Sims said. Sometimes a group of youngsters blocked the alley while others went inside the house.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-24-88

# Police arrest 4 in raid of suspected drug house

### *16-year-old allegedly ran crack operation*

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

Neighbors complained that the house was a drug haven for teens.

But when city and county police raided the suspected crack house at [illegible] p.m. yesterday, they were surprised that the business was run by a teen-ager, too.

The 16-year-old alleged operator was found huddled with two other teens in the attic, hiding from 28 heavily armed police officers who swarmed into the house at 2607 Holton Ave., near Young and Weisser Park schools.

On the first floor of the house, police found a Detroit man and a 9-year-old boy and 12-year-old girl the man claimed were his nephew and niece.

No one resisted arrest.

A small amount of crack cocaine, drug paraphernalia and nearly $1,000 in cash were seized.

The raid, spurred by tips from neighbors to Crime Stoppers and information obtained from narcotics officers, was carried out by members of city and county narcotics units and the city's Emergency Situations team.

It was the 10th drug house closed since January, when law enforcement officials stepped up efforts against a growing central-city crack problem.

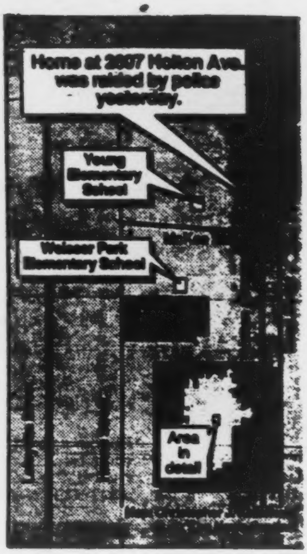
The 16-year-old, who allegedly previously sold crack to an undercover officer, is being held in the Wood Youth Center on charges of juvenile delinquency related to maintaining a common nuisance, possession of cocaine and aiding in the sale of narcotics.

His attic companions, a 14-year-old boy and a 15-year-old boy, are being held at Wood Youth Center on charges of juvenile delinquency for visiting a common nuisance.

The Detroit man, 22, was charged with visiting a common nuisance, a misdemeanor. However, he was being held in the City-County Lockup without bond pending verification of his identity by Detroit police. "We're not entirely sure he is who he says he is," said Master Sgt. Steve Betz, city police public information officer.

The two children with the man told police they were waiting for a ride to their grandmother's house. They were placed in

*Please see* ALLEGED/2B


Home at 2607 Holton Ave. was raided by police yesterday.
Young Elementary School
McKee
Weisser Park Elementary School
Area in detail

## Alleged drug house 10th shut since January

ALLEGED/*From 1B*

a foster home by the Child Protective Services office of the Allen County Department of Public Welfare.

City police believe Detroit is the main source of crack in Fort Wayne. Crack is a potent distillate of cocaine. The pebblelike "rocks" are smoked in small pipes.

Before yesterday's raid, police had raided six suspected drug houses, resulting in the confiscation of drugs and weapons and the arrest of 22 people on felony and misdemeanor charges. Two other drug houses reportedly closed before they were raided.

A third suspected drug house closed when its operator was arrested March 16 while allegedly transporting $15,000 worth of crack in his car.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-24-88

# *Holton Avenue neighbors had seen enough*

By TAREK HAMADA
Of The News-Sentinel

Helen Duff is a feisty 70-year-old. She refuses to let drug dealers and users drive her from her neighborhood.

"I was here first. I have lived here for about 40 years. I have no intention of leaving," said Duff, 70, who lives near a suspected drug house at 2807 Holton Ave. that police raided yesterday.

Duff and several other neighbors tipped off police after they got fed up with the hundreds of people going in and out of the house where crack cocaine was allegedly sold for at least a year.

Their neighborhood is a jumble of well-kept and dilapidated homes, but they want to protect it.

"We all called in," Duff said. She saw people park behind her car and walk to the drug house and children ride their bicycles up to the house.

"It was depressing to see the kids," Duff said.

The stream of people made her life uncomfortable, she said. "Some would leave their cars running (while they were in the house). One morning, I took the dog out and I saw them. I thought, 'Oh my God. They come here all night and all day.' "

A 17-year-old girl who lives near the drug house estimated that as many as 500 people went through the front and back doors of the two-story house each day.

"These people would be up at the house like 4 or 5 in the morning. They played music most of the time," she said, asking not to be identified.

Crack cocaine was only one of the drugs at the house, she said. She smelled marijuana smoke and is sure more dangerous drugs were sold.

"You can tell from the way people acted funny when they left the house. One time, I was taking my dog out when I saw this man shooting up. I was scared. I took the dog back in," she said.

The girl said she believed the drugs were delivered by children ranging in age from 7 to 17.

"They were running in and out of the house with walkie-talkies saying things like, 'Meet me around here,' " she said.

The girl thinks the youths' boss was

*Please see* SUSPECTED/3B

## Suspected drug traffic saddened neighborhood

SUSPECTED/*From 1B*

a man who would drive up to the back of the house in an orange Cadillac with darkly tinted windows. "He was in his 20s and about 6 foot 2. He had on a (full-length fur) coat and stone-washed jeans. He looked sharp."

The presence of the house so close to her family is upsetting, she said. "It's sad to see something happening like that. It's sad to see people doing something like that."

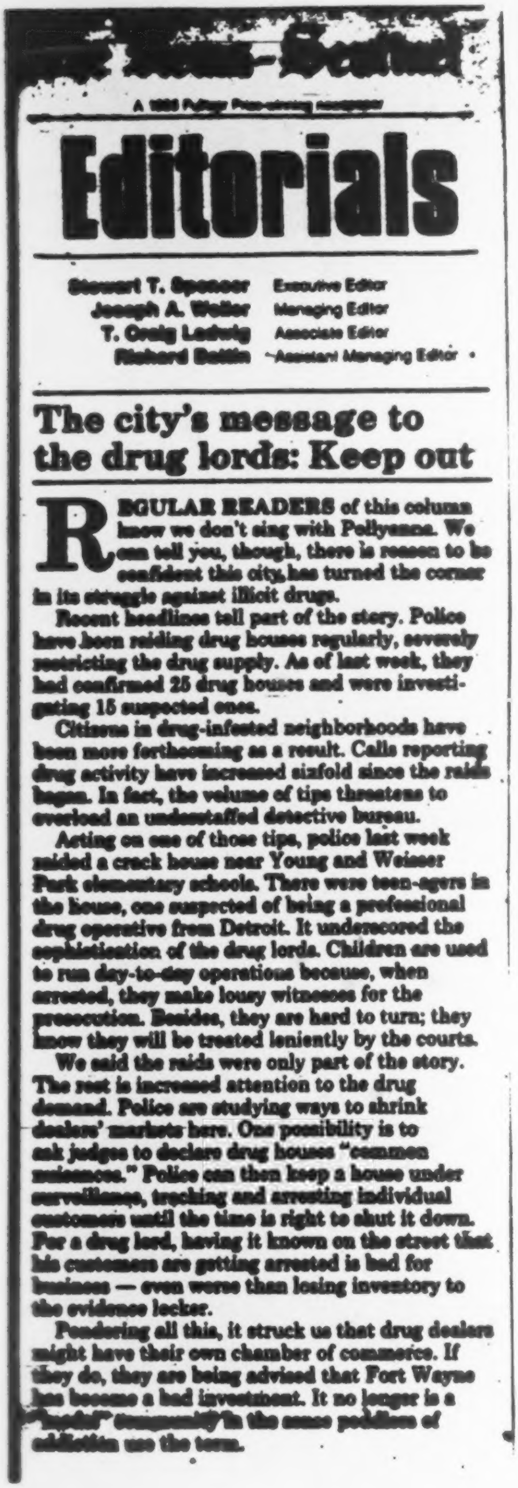
Another woman, 24, who also did not want to be identified, said she recently confronted several people who walked through her yard several times a day en route to the house.

"I got tired of it. I just told them to quit coming through. They said, 'OK.' "

But, like Duff, she refuses to leave. She has lived in the area a month.

"I'm staying right here. I'm tired of moving from here to there."

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-28-88



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# Editorials

**Stewart T. Spencer** Executive Editor
**Joseph A. Weiler** Managing Editor
**T. Craig Ludwig** Associate Editor
**Richard Battin** Assistant Managing Editor

## The city's message to the drug lords: Keep out

**REGULAR READERS** of this column know we don't sing with Pollyanna. We can tell you, though, there is reason to be confident this city has turned the corner in its struggle against illicit drugs.

Recent headlines tell part of the story. Police have been raiding drug houses regularly, severely restricting the drug supply. As of last week, they had confirmed 25 drug houses and were investigating 15 suspected ones.

Citizens in drug-infested neighborhoods have been more forthcoming as a result. Calls reporting drug activity have increased sixfold since the raids began. In fact, the volume of tips threatens to overload an understaffed detective bureau.

Acting on one of those tips, police last week raided a crack house near Young and Weisser Park elementary schools. There were teen-agers in the house, one suspected of being a professional drug operative from Detroit. It underscored the sophistication of the drug lords. Children are used to run day-to-day operations because, when arrested, they make lousy witnesses for the prosecution. Besides, they are hard to turn; they know they will be treated leniently by the courts.

We said the raids were only part of the story. The rest is increased attention to the drug demand. Police are studying ways to shrink dealers' markets here. One possibility is to ask judges to declare drug houses "common nuisances." Police can then keep a house under surveillance, tracking and arresting individual customers until the time is right to shut it down. For a drug lord, having it known on the street that his customers are getting arrested is bad for business — even worse than losing inventory to the evidence locker.

Pondering all this, it struck us that drug dealers might have their own chamber of commerce. If they do, they are being advised that Fort Wayne has become a bad investment. It no longer is a "[illegible]" community in the sense peddlers of addiction use the term.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-31-88

# 'No more' becomes battle cry in drug war

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

On Holton Avenue, children carry walkie-talkies, acting as lookouts and couriers for a central-city crack house.

Nearby, undercover narcotics officers watch 43 crack customers in an hour arrive to do business at another crack house. There are 40 such houses in the city, each raking in as much as $40,000 a week, police say.

Meanwhile, substance abuse centers, once the refuge primarily of alcoholics seeking to dry out, are finding an alarming increase in cocaine addicts seeking help.

And in the headquarters of the the Fort Wayne Police Department's Narcotics and Vice Division, the phones are ringing with tips from crack-house neighbors crying, "No more."

These are snapshots of Fort Wayne's growing cocaine problem: A problem the head of the narcotics division says is "like somebody dropped a huge cocaine bomb over the city."

Deputy Chief Pat Harper says police are undermanned and underfinanced for the war they started against the drug houses in January, when city, county, state and federal authorities simultaneously raided three crack houses.

Since then, four more houses have been raided and other drug operations closed down either because the dealers were arrested or pressure from police was too great.

"We're winning some battles," Harper says. "And we're still getting organized ... we're not yet at full steam.

"Our intent is to put so much pressure on them that the risk will be too great. By the time this year's over, it's going to be tough to be a dope dealer in Fort Wayne."

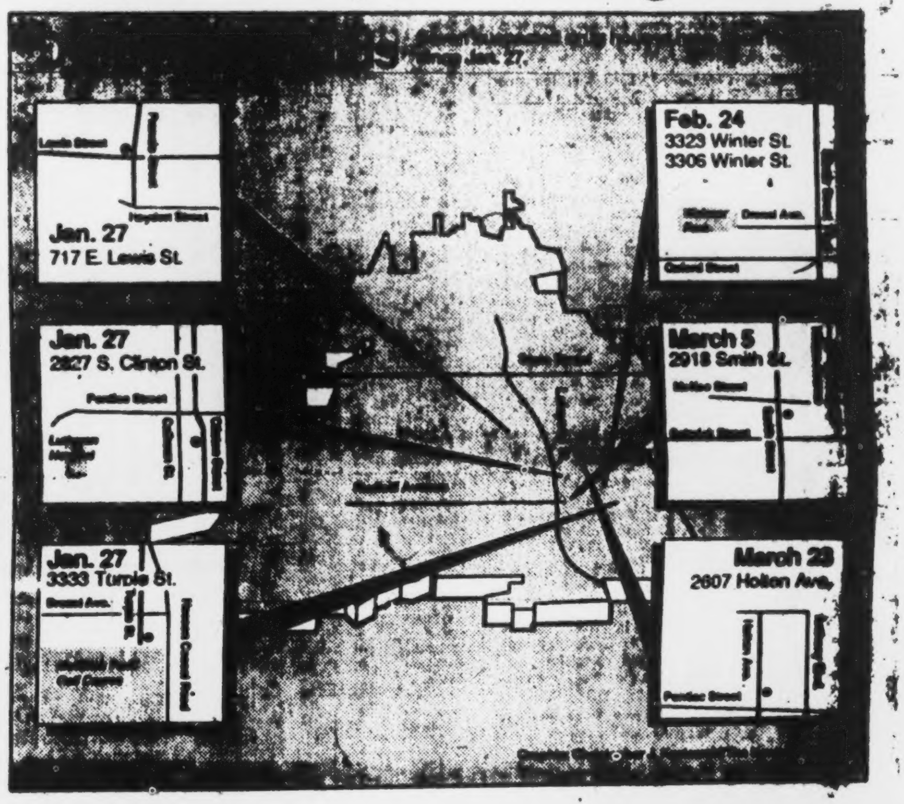
Harper says a change in drug policy from the mayor's office has made the difference.

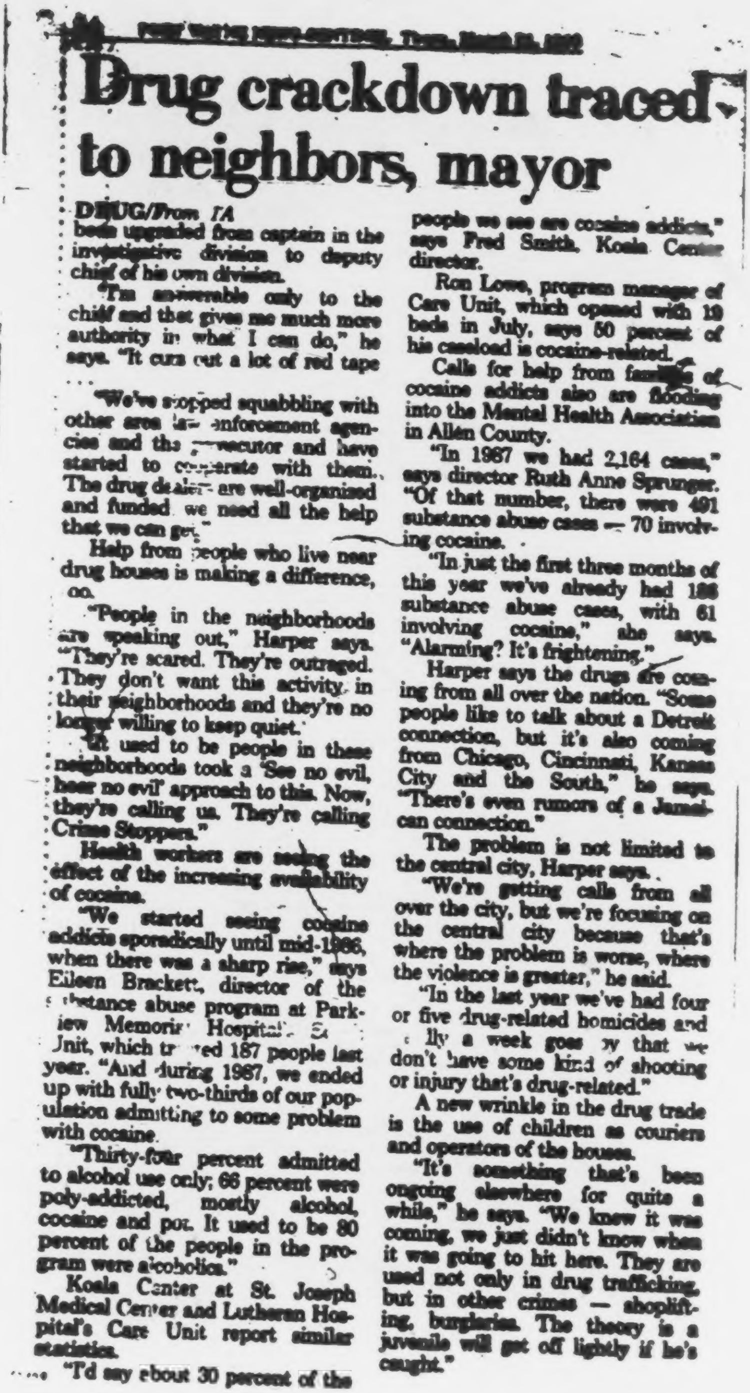
"You can trace the change in drug enforcement to the election of (Republican) Mayor (Paul) Helmke," Harper says. "Before, there were only four officers in narcotics and they were ordered not to go out and make buys — that it was too expensive. At one point I only had $500 in my buy account.

"We were told to go after the users, to leave the midlevel and big-shot dealers to other law enforcement agencies. One of our biggest tasks was to bust people with alcohol and pot at rock concerts."

Now, there are 15 officers in the newly combined vice and narcotics division, and Harper's position has

*Please see* DRUGS/6A


Jan. 27
Jan. 27
717 E. Lewis St.
Lewis Street
Hayden Street
Jan. 27
2827 S. Clinton St.
Pontiac Street
Calhoun St.
Clinton Street
Jan. 27
3333 Turpie St.
Hessen Cassel Road
Feb. 24
3323 Winter St.
3306 Winter St.
Drexel Ave.
Oxford Street
March 5
2918 Smith St.
March 23
2607 Holton Ave.
Holton Ave.
Pontiac Street



[illegible]

# Drug crackdown traced to neighbors, mayor

DRUG/From 1A

been upgraded from captain in the investigative division to deputy chief of his own division.

"I'm answerable only to the chief and that gives me much more authority in what I can do," he says. "It cuts out a lot of red tape . . .

"We've stopped squabbling with other area law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor and have started to cooperate with them. The drug dealers are well-organized and funded; we need all the help that we can get."

Help from people who live near drug houses is making a difference, too.

"People in the neighborhoods are speaking out," Harper says. "They're scared. They're outraged. They don't want this activity in their neighborhoods and they're no longer willing to keep quiet.

"It used to be people in these neighborhoods took a 'See no evil, hear no evil' approach to this. Now, they're calling us. They're calling Crime Stoppers."

Health workers are seeing the effect of the increasing availability of cocaine.

"We started seeing cocaine addicts sporadically until mid-1986, when there was a sharp rise," says Eileen Brackett, director of the substance abuse program at Parkview Memorial Hospital's [illegible] Unit, which treated 187 people last year. "And during 1987, we ended up with fully two-thirds of our population admitting to some problem with cocaine.

"Thirty-four percent admitted to alcohol use only; 66 percent were poly-addicted, mostly alcohol, cocaine and pot. It used to be 80 percent of the people in the program were alcoholics."

Koala Center at St. Joseph Medical Center and Lutheran Hospital's Care Unit report similar statistics.

"I'd say about 30 percent of the people we see are cocaine addicts," says Fred Smith, Koala Center director.

Ron Lowe, program manager of Care Unit, which opened with 19 beds in July, says 50 percent of his caseload is cocaine-related.

Calls for help from families of cocaine addicts also are flooding into the Mental Health Association in Allen County.

"In 1987 we had 2,164 cases," says director Ruth Anne Sprunger. "Of that number, there were 491 substance abuse cases — 70 involving cocaine.

"In just the first three months of this year we've already had 186 substance abuse cases, with 61 involving cocaine," she says. "Alarming? It's frightening."

Harper says the drugs are coming from all over the nation. "Some people like to talk about a Detroit connection, but it's also coming from Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City and the South," he says. "There's even rumors of a Jamaican connection."

The problem is not limited to the central city, Harper says.

"We're getting calls from all over the city, but we're focusing on the central city because that's where the problem is worse, where the violence is greater," he said.

"In the last year we've had four or five drug-related homicides and hardly a week goes by that we don't have some kind of shooting or injury that's drug-related."

A new wrinkle in the drug trade is the use of children as couriers and operators of the houses.

"It's something that's been ongoing elsewhere for quite a while," he says. "We knew it was coming, we just didn't know when it was going to hit here. They are used not only in drug trafficking, but in other crimes — shoplifting, burglaries. The theory is a juvenile will get off lightly if he's caught."

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 4-14-88

# 10 arrested at alleged drug houses

by TAREK HAMADA
and DAVID ALLEN
of The News-Sentinel

Police kept up the heat in their war on he Fort Wayne narcotics trade by raiding wo alleged drug houses yesterday.

Officers raided homes at 1009 E. Wayne t. and 2012 Central Drive at 4:50 and 6 a.m., respectively.

Seven adults and three juveniles were arrested. Three adults face drug charges:

✓ Peggy Parrish, 44, of the [illegible] block of Buchanan Street was charged with cocaine possession and is in the City-County Lockup in lieu of $5,000 bond.

✓ Dennis Tyson, 24, of the 2300 block of John Street was charged with dealing marijuana and maintaining a common nuisance. He was released from the lockup on $5,000 bond.

✓ Dion Kenney or Cannon (police aren't yet sure which), 18, of Detroit, was charged with dealing cocaine and visiting a common nuisance. He was in the lockup in lieu of $5,500 bond.

The juveniles were taken to Wood Youth Center. Their arrests show that drug dealers are turning to youths to run their operations, said Ken Watson, a juvenile probation officer for Allen County. "What you are dealing with is a lot of street kids who are poor, and somebody is offering them money" to run the houses.

Police netted an undisclosed amount of crack cocaine and marijuana, about $1,000

Please see POLICE/14A

POLICE/From 1A

in cash and a 22-caliber handgun.

Police have closed 18 alleged drug houses since January in a stepped-up war on the central city's crack problem. Crack is a potent distillate of cocaine.

"We're pretty sure that (the crackdown) is having an impact," said Deputy Chief Pat Harper of the Fort Wayne Police Department. "There have been times when we have gotten ready to raid a house and found the doors shut."

The raids have helped increase the price of crack to $20 a rock from $10 to $12, Harper said.

The raid on the house at 1009 E. Wayne St. was a "two-phase operation," said Master Sgt. Steven Butz of the Fort Wayne police.

"During the first phase, officers observed traffic to and from the house and followed the customers, stopping them and arresting them for visiting a common nuisance," Butz said. Six people were charged.

The city's Emergency Services Team then raided the house and discovered a 15-year-old and an 18-year-old, both of whom said they were from Detroit.

Police also found the handgun and 30 to 40 packages of crack and marijuana.

About an hour later, officers raided the heavily fortified house at 2012 Central Drive and arrested an 18-year-old. Police found cash and drugs, too.

The crackdown is a team effort by Fort Wayne, Allen County and State Police officers, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

-Fort Wayne News Sentinel 4-22-88-

# 6 adults, 2 youths arrested in raids

By RON FRENCH
and TAREK HAMADA
Of The News-Sentinel

A 66-year-old woman has been charged with dealing marijuana in the latest round of raids on suspected Fort Wayne drug houses.

Officers raided homes at 2442 and 2444 Gay Street at 3:04 p.m. yesterday, arresting six adults and two juveniles on drug charges in what police believe was a family-run drug business.

Police found cocaine, marijuana, a sawed-off shotgun, a handgun, cash and three crossbows, said Deputy Chief Pat Harper of the Fort Wayne Police Department.

Arrested were:

✓ Ruby Armstrong, 66, on charges of maintaining a common nuisance, dealing in marijuana and possession of marijuana. Armstrong was released from the City-County Lockup on $4,000 bond.

✓ A 29-year-old woman on charges of visiting a common nuisance, a misdemeanor. She was released from the lockup on $500 bond.

✓ Arthur Armstrong, 39, on charges of possessing and dealing cocaine and maintaining a common nuisance. He was in the lockup this morning in lieu of $7,500 bond.

Ruby Armstrong is Arthur's mother.

✓ Timothy Sims, 37, on charges

*Please see* SUSPECTED/5A

## Suspected drug houses in 'deplorable' shape

SUSPECTED/*From 1A*

of criminal mischief, visiting a common nuisance and dealing in cocaine. He was in the lockup this morning in lieu of $8,000 bond.

✓ Silas McCoy, 46, on charges of forgery, possessing marijuana and visiting a common nuisance. He was in the lockup in lieu of $11,250 bond.

A 16-year-old boy and a 15-year-old girl also were taken into custody. A 15-year-old girl in a wheelchair, a granddaughter of Ruby Armstrong, was placed in the care of a neighbor, and a 2-year-old was placed in the custody of the Allen County Welfare Department.

Police have closed 14 alleged drug houses since January in a stepped-up war on the central city's crack problem. Crack is a potent distillate of cocaine that is smoked in small pipes.

Harper said the homes had been operating as drug houses for quite a while, and were in "deplorable" condition.

Master Sgt. Steve Butz, police public information officer, said that in the house at 2444 the occupants had been urinating into plastic garbage bags and defecating in the corners of rooms on both the first and second floors.

"In the other house, the occupants had drilled through the floor in the living room, poured a sort of concrete manhole around the hole and then somehow had tapped into the city sewer line," Butz said. "It was probably for the quick removal of drugs."

Neighbors this morning seemed shocked that police had arrested Ruby Armstrong, a grandmother they called as a good neighbor and longtime resident of the area.

"All she did was go fishing and take care of her dogs," said neighbor Larry Wright.

-Fort Wayne News Sentinel 4-22-88-

# Drughouse's former doorman saw slain man fall

By ANNYSA CORCORAN
Of The News-Sentinel

James Sims parked his car and was headed toward the Gay Street drug house where he used to work as a doorman when he heard gunshots.

He saw Robert Morris grab himself and fall against the house. He saw John Lewis Burney, not far from Morris, with a pistol in his hand.

That was Sims' testimony yesterday as the state's eyewitness in Burney's murder trial in Allen Circuit Court.

But defense attorney Bruce Snyder was expected to attack Sims' credibility in cross-examination this morning because Sims first told police Philip "Inch" Thomas had shot Morris.

Morris, 31, was found face down on the stoop of a house in the 2400 block of Gay Street Sept. 25. He had been shot twice in the head and once each in the shoulder, abdomen and thigh.

Following Wednesday's droning testimony by police officers and forensic specialists, yesterday's testimony by reputed drug dealers played like a walk on the city's wild side.

They described the Gay Street drug house as a place where a person could buy cocaine or crack; where people gathered to party until the early morning hours; where a gun-toting doorman known as "Weedy" patted you down before you entered because only employees could carry weapons inside.

Sims said he had at first identified Thomas as the killer because Thomas fired him from his job as the drug house doorman. Sims said Thomas fired him because Thomas believed he had been "pinchin'" — stealing cocaine from the house.

Police believe Thomas, 26, and Jeffrey Jones, 27, both of Detroit, ran the drug house.

Police originally charged Thomas with murder, based at least in part on Sims' testimony. That charge was later dismissed because of conflicting evidence.

Thomas, who also testified yesterday, said he saw Burney and Morris fighting in the living room of the house about 3:30 a.m. Sept. 25.

But in cross-examination, Snyder suggested Thomas' recollection was colored by a plea bargain he'd struck with the prosecution. In return for Thomas' testimony against Burney, the prosecution has agreed to reduce to a misdemeanor his felony charge of conspiracy to distribute cocaine.

"They were fighting about somethin' . . . about somebody owin' somebody [illegible]" Thomas said.

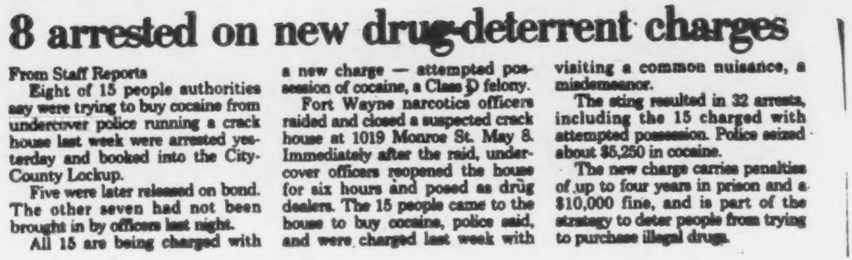
When the fight escalated, Thom[illegible] had "Weedy" and another door[illegible] Burney and Morris out.

"We could still hear them argui[illegible] we heard shooting," Thomas said.

In opening arguments Tuesday, [illegible] Prosecutor Donald James said the two [illegible] had argued a week before the [illegible] and that Burney had "vowed to get [illegible]" with Morris.

Although he said he never heard [illegible] threat, George Wade, a witness who [illegible] yesterday, said he saw Morris attack [illegible] outside an after-hours bar at C[illegible] LaSalle streets the Friday before [illegible]ing. Wade said it took four men to [illegible] Morris, who said Burney owed him money.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 5-13-88



# 8 arrested on new drug-deterrent charges

From Staff Reports

Eight of 15 people authorities say were trying to buy cocaine from undercover police running a crack house last week were arrested yesterday and booked into the City-County Lockup.

Five were later released on bond. The other seven had not been brought in by officers last night.

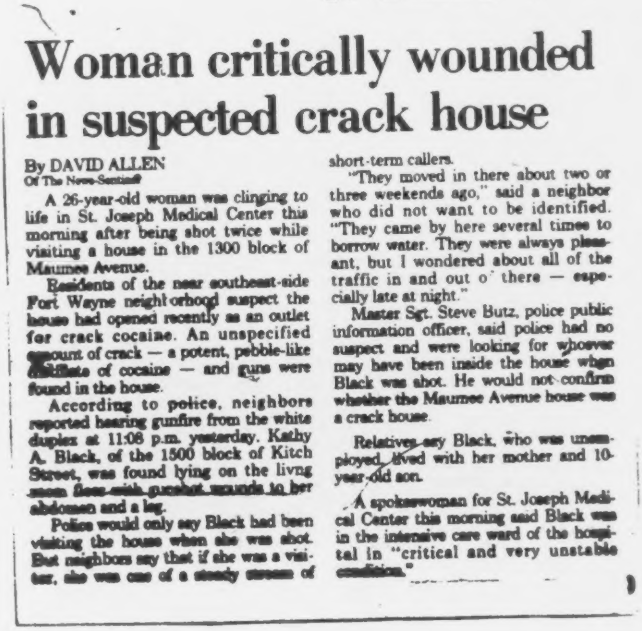
All 15 are being charged with a new charge — attempted possession of cocaine, a Class D felony.

Fort Wayne narcotics officers raided and closed a suspected crack house at 1019 Monroe St. May 8. Immediately after the raid, undercover officers reopened the house for six hours and posed as drug dealers. The 15 people came to the house to buy cocaine, police said, and were charged last week with visiting a common nuisance, a misdemeanor.

The sting resulted in 32 arrests, including the 15 charged with attempted possession. Police seized about $5,250 in cocaine.

The new charge carries penalties of up to four years in prison and a $10,000 fine, and is part of the strategy to deter people from trying to purchase illegal drugs.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 8-17-88



# Woman critically wounded in suspected crack house

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

A 26-year-old woman was clinging to life in St. Joseph Medical Center this morning after being shot twice while visiting a house in the 1300 block of Maumee Avenue.

Residents of the near southeast-side Fort Wayne neighborhood suspect the house had opened recently as an outlet for crack cocaine. An unspecified amount of crack — a potent, pebble-like distillate of cocaine — and guns were found in the house.

According to police, neighbors reported hearing gunfire from the white duplex at 11:08 p.m. yesterday. Kathy A. Black, of the 1500 block of Kitch Street, was found lying on the livng room floor with gunshot wounds to her abdomen and a leg.

Police would only say Black had been visiting the house when she was shot. But neighbors say that if she was a visitor, she was one of a steady stream of short-term callers.

"They moved in there about two or three weekends ago," said a neighbor who did not want to be identified. "They came by here several times to borrow water. They were always pleasant, but I wondered about all of the traffic in and out o' there — especially late at night."

Master Sgt. Steve Butz, police public information officer, said police had no suspect and were looking for whoever may have been inside the house when Black was shot. He would not confirm whether the Maumee Avenue house was a crack house.

Relatives say Black, who was unemployed, lived with her mother and 10-year-old son.

A spokeswoman for St. Joseph Medical Center this morning said Black was in the intensive care ward of the hospital in "critical and very unstable condition."

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 3-8-88

# Drug tipsters swamp police following raids

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

City detectives have been kept busy checking citizen complaints about central-city drug houses.

"Ever since the first, highly publicized raids (Jan. 27), we've been swamped with tips," said Sgt. Gary Lotter, police coordinator for Greater Fort Wayne Crime Stoppers, a program that pays anonymous tipsters cash for information about crimes.

"We received several tips about the dope and the guns at the house at 2918 Smith Street," Lotter said yesterday.

At 1:18 a.m. Saturday, city police raided the Smith Street drug house, confiscating about a pound of marijuana, $950, seven handguns, two rifles, a shotgun and ammunition.

Lotter said several tips detailed the traffic to and from the house from 10 a.m. to [illegible] p.m. every day.

"People are angry," he said. "They don't want these places in their neighborhoods."

Police suspect the drug house also was a fencing operation where stolen goods were bought for cash or traded for marijuana.

"There were seven television sets and four VCRs inside the house, but the detectives couldn't confiscate them," said Master Sgt. Steven Butz, city public information officer.

"We checked their serial numbers to see if they matched anything reported stolen, but there was no match," he said.

"But that's not unusual. Most people don't record the serial numbers of their valuables. We're pretty sure the stuff inside the house had been fenced. Nobody watches seven TVs."

Charges of maintaining a common nuisance against the house's occupants, Roosevelt Broadnax, 35, and Linda Broadnax, 32, were more severe than usual because the house is within 1,000 feet of two elementary schools — Weisser Park and Young.

Nearby are major bus stops for middle school and high school students.

Under state law, maintaining a common nuisance is a Class D felony punishable by up to four years in prison, unless the building is within 1,000 feet of a school, which boosts it to a Class C felony punishable by up to eight years behind bars.

Allen County Prosecutor Stephen Sims yesterday said the house appeared to be a main source of marijuana for central-city teens.

Lotter said about 28 percent of all tips about crimes in Fort Wayne are drug-related. "With the recent publicity, that percentage has certainly shot up," he said.

Among the tips about the Smith Street house was an anonymous letter from a neighbor.

"Day and night there is constant

*Please see* SIGNS/2B

FORT WAYNE POLICE DEPARTMENT
VICE & NARCOTICS DIVISION

DEPUTY CHIEF PAT A. HARPER PHONE # 219-427-1204

## CIVILIAN SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Dear Citizen:

This report provides you, a Concerned Citizen, the opportunity to CONFIDENTIALLY help the Police Department deal with our community's DRUG PROBLEM. Complete the form as completely as possible and MAIL to:

FORT WAYNE POLICE DEPARTMENT
VICE & NARCOTICS DIVISION
CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46802

LOCATION OF DRUG HOUSE: ____________________

SUSPECT(S): ____________________

VEHICLES OF SUSPECTED DEALER: ____________________

OWNER OF HOUSE: ____________________ Phone # __________

TYPE OF ACTIVITY (circle) DRUGS MARIJUANA COCAINE HEROIN LSD ALCOHOL _____

HOURS OF OCCURANACE: ______________ DAY OF THE WEEK: __________

AGE GROUP INVOLVED: ____________________

EXAMPLES: M/W= Male/White F/W=Female/White M/B=Male/Black F/B=Female/Black
M/M=Male/Mexican F/M=Female/Mexican M/O=Male/Other F/O=Femlae/Other
Time in/out the time they go in and come out Vehicle Brown Chevy 2 door etc.

DAILY ACTIVITY LOG:

| DESCRIPTION | AGE | TIME IN | TIME OUT | VEHICLE | LICENSE PLATE # |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (SAMPLE) 1 M/W | 18-20 | 6:05PM | 6:15PM | Old Green Ford | 2F9999 |
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MAY WE CONTACT YOU FOR FURTHER INFORMATION? ______________

WHEN: ____________________

OPTIONAL

COMPLAINANT: ______________ ADDRESS: ______________

PHONE #: ______________ ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, WRITE ON BACK SIDE

# Police say raid netted a big one — 'White Oscar'

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

They call him "White Oscar," and police say Daryl Oscar McCleese is Fort Wayne's major cocaine connection.

Late Sunday, agents of the Allen County Drug Task Force raided his Olympia Heights duplex home and seized $136,000 in cash, two loaded guns and documents that may lead to more arrests.

A search yesterday of a car impounded during the raid netted $1.26 million worth of cocaine — the largest cache found in Fort Wayne, authorities said.

"This was a major bust," Deputy Chief Pat Harper said yesterday.

Harper, in charge of the Fort Wayne Police Department's narcotics division, said the raid showed how well local police agencies are teaming together to wage war on drug trafficking in Fort Wayne.

"A lot of people are going to be unhappy," he said. "We've taken their joy away from them."

The task force that raided McCleese's home is made up of officers from the city police department, the Allen County Police Department, the Indiana State Police, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The 16-month investigation stemmed from McCleese's arrest in February 1987 on state drug charges after he was identified as the supplier of $2,500 worth of cocaine sold by another man to an undercover narcotics officer.

McCleese pleaded guilty in April 1987 to possession of a controlled substance, a misdemeanor.

Before his alleged drug connection surfaced, McCleese, 32, was known to police as a professional gambler.

The purity of the drugs seized in 1987 indicated McCleese had close ties to the Florida cocaine trade, authorities said.

McCleese and Richard L. Fisher, 66, of Fort Myers, Fla., were arrested during the search of the Olympia Court home, said U.S. Attorney James G. Richmond.

Richmond said the records, guns and money were found in the house, and 5 kilograms — a little more than 11 pounds — of powdered cocaine, with a street value of $1,260,000, was found in a secret compartment in the trunk of Fisher's 1980 Cadillac sedan.

The car was impounded after Chief, a dog trained in narcotics detection by the Allen County Police Department, alerted police to the drugs.

It was the biggest cache of cocaine uncovered in Fort Wayne since $1.1 million worth of the drug was seized from a

*Please see* 16-MONTH/10

16-MONTH/*From 9*

[illegible] motel room in June 1986.

McCleese and Fisher were charged with conspiracy to distribute cocaine, a federal charge that carries a prison term of 10 years to life and a maximum fine of $4 million.

Also arrested on federal drug conspiracy charges in connection with the case were William Comer, 37, of the 1600 block of West Main Street, and Robin Arnett, 34, of the 4600 block of Atwood Drive.

~~Three people~~, Barbie L. Wesner, 66, of the 1000 block of Farwood Avenue; Marilyn S. Fey, 32, of McMillen Park Apartments; and Terry M. Fey, 54, were picked up at Terry Fey's home in the 600 block of Lawton Place and charged with cocaine possession.

The charges against Marilyn Fey and Wesner were later dismissed.

McCleese, Comer, Fisher, Arnett and Terry Fey are expected to be indicted for conspiracy to distribute cocaine by a federal grand jury later this month. That charge, based on the 5 kilograms seized in the car, would carry a minimum mandatory prison term of 10 years and a maximum of life in prison.

All are being held in the Allen County Jail without bond.

On Thursday, a hearing in U.S. District Court will determine whether McCleese, Comer and Fisher can be held without bond until their trials.

McCleese's neighbors said traffic in their neighborhood has been heavy, with large cars pulling up to the curb of the home in the 2000 block of Olympia Court at all hours.

"Once we even had a dazed woman come to the house at 2 in the morning asking for White Oscar's house," said a neighbor, who asked not to be identified. "Everyone suspected something was going on over there, but we couldn't prove nothing."

She said she lived several houses away and could sit on her front lawn unobserved at night and watch the stream of traffic.

"There was a lot of traffic, big cars, pulling up and parking for short periods of time — maybe just five minutes or so," she said.

J-G
- Fort Wayne ~~News-Sentinel~~ 1-29-89 -

# How the task force sets up a drug bust

**By MARK SKERTIC**
**and KEVIN CORCORAN**
Staff Writers

Two men settle into seats across from John C. McGauley at a south-side Fort Wayne steakhouse. Within minutes, talk turns to cocaine.

McGauley wants some.

The men aross the table ask $25,000 for a kilo. A deal is set, and the three men decide to meet again later that day. A short distance away, Detective Sgt. George Colby, of the Allen County Police Department, listens.

The sale takes place shortly before 6 p.m., after the sun has set.

A November breeze blows from the east, and clouds drift across the sky as the deal-makers arrive in late-model cars.

McGauley is waiting with his partner, Art Barile. One of the men they have ~~been waiting~~ for walks over to Barile and counts the money. The delivery will take place in a far corner of the lot, he tells Barile.

The deal goes down. After McGauley gets the kilogram of cocaine, Fort Wayne police suddenly pull up in squad cars. Officers close in on the two suspected dealers, along with a third man who is accused of being the men's supplier.

The men try to flee but collide with a police car. They are arrested and taken to the City-County Lockup. Again, Colby is listening and watching.

## Task Tips 422-9314

**The Allen County Drug Task Force welcomes tips about key drug dealers supplying cocaine for networks in northeastern Indiana. The task force is not equipped to handle tips about cases such as crack houses and street dealers. Information about these crimes should be given to Crime Stoppers at 436-7867, or by calling toll-free 1-800-237-7867.**

Details about the arrests were filed in court documents with information supplied by McGauley, an FBI special agent assigned to Fort Wayne, and Barile, a narcotics detective for the Allen County police. Along with Colby, they are among the members of the Allen County Drug Task Force. The group is made up of city, county, state and federal agencies.

* * *

The south-side sale was unusual; most deals of this size take longer to set up and involve months of work. It was a year before task force agents finished their longest investigation and had enough evidence to arrest Daryl "White Oscar" McCleese in August and seize 11 pounds of cocaine.

Lt. Don Christ, of the Indianapolis Police Department, thinks much of the work that leads to such arrests is little understood.

People want to know why police don't just buy drugs from big dealers and arrest them, said Christ, project coordinator for the Metro Drug Task Force in Indianapolis.

But the web of drug dealers and users is a world of its own. An extensive and constantly evolving drug language exists. This speech and certain patterns of criminal behavior must be mastered by drug agents who want to build cases against dealers.

Busting big suppliers also takes time because they insulate themselves from police with layers of smaller dealers, whom police must buy drugs from first, Christ said.

Most drug dealers of any consequence are suspicious and paranoid of strangers. To get around this, many agents work with confidential informants who are known to the dealers.

The cocaine police buy is then tested for purity. Usually, the farther cocaine travels from its source, the less pure it becomes, as dealers dilute or "cut" the drug for resale to other dealers or the public.

If it isn't cut with items such as sugar or crushed aspirin, it's possible the dealer is close to a big supplier, Christ said.

When tests show the sample has a high quantity of cocaine, several "buys" of larger amounts are made until the dealer is supplying as much as he can. Police then try to persuade a dealer who has been worked to capacity to bring in a supplier who can handle even more cocaine.

"You can't just walk up to a guy and buy a pound of dope," Christ said. "It doesn't work that way."

In some cases, police and their informants can't get close enough to buy drugs from dealers running more sophisticated networks, McGauley said.

The Allen County task force used a federal conspiracy statute to charge McCleese because it was unable to buy drugs directly from him, McGauley said.

The task force alleges that McCleese communicated with suppliers in Florida by telephone, using code words to avoid detection. Agents used wiretaps to monitor McCleese's calls for months during the yearlong investigation.

A criminal complaint initially filed against McCleese alleged he also made many cash purchases to avoid leaving behind records of financial transactions. McCleese claims his money came from gambling.

* * *

Most drug busts — such as the one that led to McCleese's arrest — start with small buys. Police were led to McCleese after they picked up a man who said he had bought cocaine from him.

Making small buys is easy, but police must decide what to do after they are completed.

Two days before McGauley negotiated to buy the kilo of cocaine in November, he and Barile purchased an ounce of cocaine from the pair for $1,400, according to court records.

Task force agents could have arrested the men then but decided instead to let their $1,400 investment ride. They forced the men's hand by asking for so much cocaine the two would have to bring their supplier.

The bluff paid off.

McGauley said later that agents were not sure how much cocaine the men's supplier could handle. Agents risked letting the men walk away with $25,000, without any assurance of catching a bigger dealer later. It doesn't pay to buy a lot of cocaine from the same people, unless it leads to a someone higher up the supply chain, McGauley said.

"One thing the government

See **DRUG BUST** back of section

## Drug bust

From Page 1C.

doesn't want to do is own a lot of dope," he said.

Most task forces aren't interested in those selling a few grams of dope on street corners. They're after "ouncemen," who deal cocaine in amounts of an ounce or greater. "We're looking for the person who's selling to the street dealer," McGauley said.

Most street dealers can move only a few grams of cocaine at a time and are happy to have enough to support their habit and make a few dollars. But ounce dealers make it their business to know who's supplying their cocaine.

Reputations ride on the quality of cocaine these dealers can consistently provide, Christ said.

"If he's giving me stuff that's 90 percent pure, he must figure I'm going to cut it again," Christ said.

"Now that I've got it, I've got to figure out what to do with it," he said. "How am I going to use it?"

After smaller dealers are arrested, police try to make them "turn over" on those above them by becoming confidential informants. In exchange for this work, prosecutors can later argue for reduced charges against them before judges.

Indiana's drug laws can make work as an informant look attractive even to someone caught on the fringes of drug activity, said Sgt. Fred Osborne, of the Indianapolis Police Department. He is also a member of the Metro Drug Task Force.

In Indiana, a person who sells 3 grams or more of cocaine could be charged with a Class A felony, which carries a prison term ranging from 20 to 50 years. There are roughly 28 grams in an ounce of cocaine.

That's a lot of prison time for a fraction of an ounce, Osborne said.

"Chances are, he's going to roll over," he said.

But some informants, fearing physical harm and even death, will not help police under any circumstances, said Assistant U.S. Attorney David Miller.

"They'd rather do their time," he said, even if it means decades of incarceration.

Still, much information supplied to Indiana's task forces comes from such informants, who aren't usually named in court documents.

Informants range from citizens with impeccable backgrounds to addicts with long histories of criminal convictions. The best informants are actors who can calmly buy drugs while police watch and record the transactions.

In many cases, informants who don't have criminal charges looming over them are paid for their work.

One of Osborne's informants has been with him for 12 years and spends his days looking for drug activity that he can report. Metro Drug Task Force informants are paid by the size of the seizure.

"If you get a piece of [illegible] car and half a gram of [illegible], he's not going to get anything," Osborne [illegible]

Other informants seek revenge or thrills.

"You always have to ask why this person is calling," Christ said. "They might be thinking, 'If I wasn't doing what I'm doing, it would be fun to be a police officer.'

"Maybe somebody dealing coke stole somebody's girlfriend. He may not ever want any money. But it doesn't usually take them long to figure out there's something more to be gained."

Some paid informants are necessarily close to criminal activity, and there is always the danger they might consider their relationships with police licenses to operate. Others are almost certainly using the money they're paid to support drug habits, Osborne said.

"I can't take people out of church to make drug buys," he said. "I've put people on the stand who say they're users. That's one of the first things I get to."

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Building drug cases also involves time spent following investigative targets.

McCleese lived in a duplex on Olympia Court, a middle-[illegible] neighborhood near Franke Park that police [illegible] was chosen because its appearance would not draw attention.

Police spent time observing his comings and goings for several months. And agents, including Barile, followed McCleese to numerous local bars. They also played behind him occasionally at local golf courses.

Barile and other agents also spent several eight-hour shifts in a cramped car waiting for Richard L. Fisher, of Fort Myers, Fla., to arrive in Fort Wayne.

According to court testimony, police saw Fisher, who is suspected of supplying McCleese's cocaine, eight times in Fort Wayne between May 4 and his arrest in August.

He usually registered at the Executive Inn as James Miller from Chicago. The false name was used to keep from leaving a paper trail of his trips behind, McGauley wrote in the criminal complaint.

Four times, police watched Fisher arrive at a hotel, listened to him call McCleese and followed him to McCleese's house, according to testimony.

Fisher then would pull his car into McCleese's garage. Police allege that during each visit Fisher opened his truck and unloaded cocaine hidden in a secret compartment. When the task force arrested McCleese and Fisher on Aug. 7, agents found $135,000. They think part of the money was to be used to pay for 5 kilograms, or 11 pounds, of cocaine.

Both Fisher and McCleese are scheduled to appear next month in U.S. District Court for hearings on the drug charges against them.

□ □ □

Before the Allen County Drug Task Force was formed, police had some difficulty finding the money and equipment to run undercover operations designed to knock off bigger drug dealers.

But finding the resources to pursue top dealers has become necessary if the flow of drugs is to be stemmed, said Lt. Ralph West, of the Allen County police. He applied for the local task force's federal grant in 1987.

"I remember back when if you got a quarter-ounce buy you were doing real good," West said. Now, $5,000 is a sample purchase of cocaine, he said.

The federal grant has increased the pool of money available for such transactions and has enabled the task force to lease late-model cars for undercover operations, West said.

"It is impossible to negotiate multi-kilo cocaine transactions involving several-hundred-thousand-dollar purchases when the undercover agent is driving a 1976 Ford four-door with 110,000 miles on the odometer," West wrote in the federal grant application.

Before money was available, three cars that Allen County narcotics officers used had been donated by residents. They had been driven more than 100,000 miles. Three others were obviously unmarked police cars, West wrote.

"They had blackwalls and all," he said.

Task forces around the [illegible] also were able to purchase night-vision scopes, body recorders, video cameras and other surveillance equipment.

Despite the fancy gadgets, television's portrayal of undercover work as glamorous is misleading, Osborne said. All undercover officers volunteer for the duty, Christ said. McGauley said he was ready to give up undercover work after his adventure in November at the south-side steakhouse.

"I'm getting too old for this," said McGauley, an 18-year veteran of tha FBI.

Christ noted that police are usually out-gunned when making drug buys and that this forces them to act carefully. Osborne's gripe about television is that it does not fully show the court checks and political pressures on undercover agents.

"They do more things in one hour than we get done in six months," he said.

Another Indianapolis agent, Detective J.T. Jones, of the Marion County Sheriff's Department, smiled and agreed.

"It sure ain't no 'Miami Vice,'" Jones said.

# Allen County Drug Task Force

**By KEVIN CORCORAN**
**and MARK SKERTIC**
Staff Writers

Agents of the local drug task force believe they stopped 11 pounds of high-grade cocaine from hitting Fort Wayne streets when they busted Daryl "White Oscar" McCleese in August.

The late-night arrest, significant by law enforcement standards, did little to increase the price that local consumers pay for cocaine — a strong indication that the supply of the white, powdered stimulant remains healthy.

In addition, Allen County Drug Task Force agents think that because Fort Wayne is centrally located, relatively large amounts of cocaine pass through each week en route to bigger Midwestern cities.

Amid these conditions, the multiagency task force — which first received federal money last year to combat cocaine traffic full time — is waging an uphill battle to break drug networks in northeastern Indiana.

Most of the task force's raids have been smaller and less spectacular than the one that netted McCleese. Catching top dealers is difficult. Last year, the task force mobilized as many as 70 officers for crack house raids that resembled small-scale military operations.

Most assaults went smoothly, but there were mistakes. Evidence from a $30,000 crack seizure July 21, the state's largest ever, could be thrown out of court because police did not obtain a search warrant.

## Agencies join forces

Despite setbacks and long periods between big busts, the task force has brought together city, county, state and federal law enforcement officers in a manner that is unprecedented locally to work on long-range cases, its participants say.

Task force agents, who consented to a series of interviews during the past five months, declined to discuss future targets. So it is difficult to know the direction the group's investigations will take.

Past actions indicate that the group's long-term strategy involves going after dealers as big or bigger than McCleese.

Task force agents say they want to get as close as possible to those who supply dealers in the area. But agents will have their work cut out for them, said David Neiman, Fort Wayne resident agent in charge of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Neiman describes the county's drug probem bluntly. "There's no one who wants cocaine who can't get cocaine.

"It's too early to say we're successful," said Neiman, who has committed an ATF agent to the task force. "We need to take out the people who are controlling it here."

Since the task force formed in mid-1987, local, state and federal agencies have pooled resources and assigned officers to break supply chains by pursuing dealers moving large quantities of cocaine.

The agents' undercover work pits them against sophisticated networks of drug dealers that can move with the speed of privately held corporations, especially if dealers think their security has been compromised.

At the top are wealthy people, some highly regarded in their communities, who never touch or use drugs because it's considered "bad business." They move drug shipments as some people pick up the telephone to purchase stock.

In the middle are dealers who receive cocaine from source cities by couriers known as "mules." McCleese, arrested in his northwest-side duplex during the summer, is accused of being such a midlevel distributor. Richard L. Fisher, of Fort Myers, Fla., is charged with hauling the cocaine by car to McCleese.

On the bottom a web of smaller suppliers known as "ouncemen" deal cocaine from their homes, in bars, at work or on the streets. In August, four area residents were accused by federal authorities of being such dealers for McCleese.

The lower levels of drug conspiracies are usually easy for police to penetrate.

But the difficulty of purchasing cocaine directly from those higher up makes it necessary for officers to work together, said FBI Special Agent John C. McGauley.

The task force can move with greater flexibility than any single police agency, frequently crossing county and state lines to follow drug networks that know no bounds, McGauley said.

Task force agents, all of whom have federal authority, have made an arrest in North Carolina and chased leads into Ohio and Michigan. During these trips the Allen County agents worked with other multi-agency task forces that have sprouted [illegible] across the country.

**COCAINE**
**IN FORT WAYNE**
**a continuing series**
*Part 2: The Task Force*

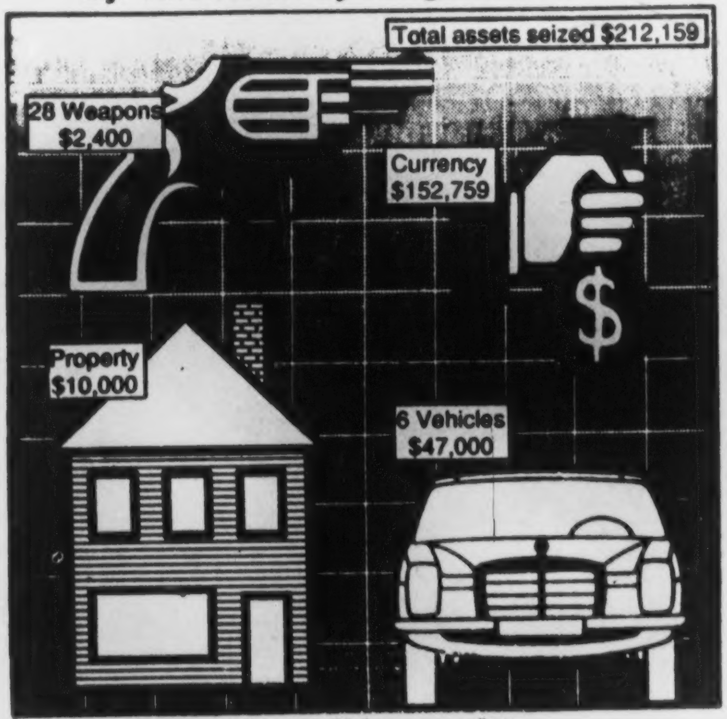
## Examining city's drug problems

Today's stories on the Allen County Drug Task Force are the second part of a series appearing throughout the year examining the problem of cocaine in the Fort Wayne area. On Monday, a look at why Indiana has turned to the strategy of using task forces to combat the drug problem.

J-6

— Fort Wayne ~~News Sentinel~~ 1-29-89 —

## Assets seized* in 1988** by Allen County Drug Task Force



*All seizures are pending civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings

**Figures are through September 1988

Source: Quarterly reports filed in1988 with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

STAFF ILLUSTRATION BY LISA SCHWABEROW

### Drug money helps finance operation

Most such task forces began operating in 1988, the first year federal matching money was available through the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

Allen County's task force began operating six months before money was available and probably would have formed without it, McGauley said.

By using money and property seized from criminals to pay for its exploits the Allen County task force eventually should be able to offset a significant portion of its investigative costs, said county police Lt. Ralph West, who applied for the federal grant two years ago.

Last year, the task force seized more than $200,000 in cash and property, most of which is trapped in civil and criminal forfeiture proceedings. Forfeiture is a time-consuming legal procedure that enables the government to assume ownership of illegally gained property.

Under the 1986 drug law, this money must go back into task force coffers to finance more investigations. McGauley said he expects the money that is now tied up in court to become available before the four-year federal grant expires.

West and McGauley asked that the task force's total budget not be published because it might prove useful to drug dealers. Expenditures from the fund are monitored by the county auditor's office.

The federal money, scheduled to taper off during the next few years and to disappear entirely by 1992, goes to state and local agencies in the task force. Federal agencies that participate supply their own money and manpower.

### Components of the task force

Despite a name that places it in the county, the drug task force is composed of more than a dozen law enforcement officers from the following agencies.

- The Allen County Police Department, all of whose drug agents work full time on task-force investigations.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, an enforcement arm of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration, which is responsible for enforcing federal drug laws.
- The FBI, which received the power to enforce federal drug laws in 1982.
- The Fort Wayne Police Department, which also maintains a separate vice and narcotics division to work smaller cases.
- The Indiana State Police.
- The U.S. attorney for Indiana's northern district. Two assistant U.S. attorneys have worked with the task force in the past 1½ years.

Plainclothes detectives assigned to the task force were chosen by their agencies. Each

See **TASK FORCE** /back of section.

9C The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette Sunday, January 29, 1989

## Control Board of the Allen County Drug Task Force

**Michael Ehrsam** - DEA special agent
**John McGauley** - FBI special agent
**Christina McKee** - assistant U.S. attorney*
**Det. Alan Marquardt** - Fort Wayne Police Department
**David Miller** - assistant U.S. attorney*
**David Neiman** - Fort Wayne resident agent in charge of federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
**Lt. Ralph West** - Allen County Police Department
**Senior investigator with the Indiana State Police****

The control board meets infrequently and consists of at least one person from each member agency. The task force works independently of the agencies that comprise it but control board members share task force information with their superiors. Each agency has one vote when choosing investigative targets and votes must be unanimous to begin investigations.

*Miller and McKee share one vote on the control board. McKee will leave her post in early February to take a similar position in Indianapolis.

**State police policy forbids releasing the investigator's name for publication.

STAFF ILLUSTRATION BY LISA SCHWABEROW

# Task force

**From Page 1C.**

has been in police work for more than a decade.

### First full-time effort

The task force is the county's first full-time cooperative effort to fight cocaine traffickers. It began with the FBI, state and county police and the U.S. attorney's office.

Fort Wayne police and the ATF joined in March 1988. The DEA joined in November and is considering opening a permanent office in Fort Wayne.

Task force agents meet each weekday to discuss strategy in a basement office of the Federal Building on South Harrison Street. Agents are encouraged to report to superiors about plans, but they can make decisions about what to participate in, McGauley said.

"We've got commitments from the agency heads to invest time in long-term investigations, which sometimes means going six months to a year without anything to show for it," he said.

The task force approach eliminates some of the mutual suspicion that drug agents meeting for the first time would naturally have. Working together day in and day out helps them build trust and makes the exchange of information between departments smoother, McGauley said.

Those exchanges have not resulted in a master plan to rid Fort Wayne of cocaine. But the group has engaged in investigations that probably would not have taken place without the pooling of manpower and intelligence:

■ The McCleese investigation has been the task force's biggest case. A flurry of defense motions has postponed trials. The task force, lacking clear-cut evidence of a conspiracy, pieced together details gathered from informants and surveillance for the South Bend grand jury that indicted McCleese and five others.

Task force agents also monitored a wiretap on McCleese's phone that they secured with the permission of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. District Court. Pen registers — devices that record outgoing phone numbers and the times calls were placed — were used to monitor other phones.

Agents also shadowed McCleese as he gambled on strokes and putts at area golf courses.

■ In October, two Kentucky men and a Wolcottville man were arrested after they allegedly tried to sell the task force 8 ounces of high-grade cocaine for $12,000. The three men are accused of making the sale in Kendallville.

McGauley suspects that the men were preparing to start their own distribution network in northeastern Indiana.

■ Public places are favorites for drug deals because they discourage violence and rip-offs. In November, McGauley and county police Detective Art Berlie arranged to buy a kilo, or 2.2 pounds, of pure cocaine in the parking lot of a south-side steakhouse, according to court records. Three men were arrested in the restaurant's parking lot after the sale allegedly took place.

■ The task force also has helped coordinate some of the Fort Wayne crack house raids and provided information to city police for others. Crack, made from powdered cocaine, is a potent, rocklike drug that is smoked.

### Group's roots in 1984 case

Although it took cooperation to pull off these cases, the task force is not the first time local police and federal agents have worked together on broad investigations.

The seeds of cooperation were sown in 1984 — almost three years before the new group formed. That year, several agencies banded to form "The Cartel," a loosely organized group that got together for big cases.

Its first case, known as "Operation Snowfort," was a headline-grabber. In November of that year, after months of work, The Cartel cracked the largest cocaine distribution ring ever found in Fort Wayne.

Walter V. Rojas, of Colombia, was convicted of being the ringleader of a network that brought 40 to 50 kilograms — as much as 110 pounds — of cocaine into Fort Wayne in just a few months. The drug's street value was almost $2 million.

Rojas and eight others received prison sentences for their roles in the conspiracy. Agents worked on the case 15- to 20-hour days — sometimes seven days a week. It was hard work. But the operation went so well the group decided to stick together, McGauley said.

The city's cocaine supply temporarily dried up. But the void in the drug market left by Rojas' incarceration was filled by other dealers within months.

Two years after the investigation, The Cartel disbanded because of a lack of interest by members.

Conspicuously absent from the cooperative venture then and when the task force formed in 1987 were city police — a high-profile part of many other multiagency drug squads.

Former Police Chief David C. Riemen's law enforcement philosphy sharply differed from that of The Cartel and the task force. Riemen favored arresting small-time dealers and users rather than pursuing bigger traffickers.

In 1986, some of the bitterness among police agencies over this policy spilled into the open. During a re-election campaign, Sheriff Dan Figel condemned Riemen's policy as one that padded arrest statistics while doing little to combat the drug problem.

City police were not invited to participate in The Cartel or the task force during former Mayor Win Moses Jr.'s administration. Neiman said that after he moved to Fort Wayne in March 1987, he could not believe the "cold, cold" relationship that other agencies had with Fort Wayne police.

"Let's put it this way. If we had the same administration now that we did when I got here, the city would not be participating," he said.

After the first three crack houses were busted in January 1988, Prosecutor Stephen M. Sims said the trust needed for cooperation with Fort Wayne police had not existed before Mayor Paul Helmke appointed T. Neil Moore police chief.

McGauley and West say the city police are now a valuable part of the task force. Each morning, a task force agent is briefed by city police and rummages through tips that the police and Crime Stoppers receive.

"Years ago, that information never got where it should go," West said.

The ability of task force members to work for months on investigations has not made police envious, Neiman said.

"Just because you're a federal agent doesn't mean you're any smarter than they are," he said. "They know the streets much better than I do, and they have more snitches. A lot of our information comes from those guys."

### Grant expands police reach

West, who has worked with federal agents for more than a decade, said his department does not have the money or equipment to attack anything bigger than small-time drug dealers.

Before the task force received federal money, its agents cannibalized outmoded surveillance equipment to keep going, he said.

Other equipment was borrowed from the FBI's Indianapolis bureau. But that was too far away to drive if police needed to set up deals quickly.

The federal grant has allowed the task force to lease late-model vehicles, to pay informants, to buy drugs and to train officers in techniques such as electronic surveillance.

Besides increased money, the task force benefits from being able to work full time with two federal prosecutors, McGauley said.

Most defendants arrested by the task force are charged in federal court, which is guided by more generous forfeiture statutes and disposes of cases more quickly than state courts.

During the McCleese investigation, agents met continually with Assistant U.S. Attorneys David Miller and Christina McKee. There were times when task force agents thought they had enough evidence for arrests but had to go back and obtain more, Neiman said.

Miller said police radios allow him and McKee to keep in touch with the task force while its members are out on the streets, in case legal questions arise.

"It can save the case," West said.

### Drug traffic increasing

Much has changed to make better coordination necessary in the few years since Rojas was busted.

The price of a kilogram of nearly pure cocaine — that is, "uncut" or with few impurities mixed in to increase profits — has dropped from $40,000 to $50,000 in 1984 to $15,000 to $20,000, McGauley said.

West said the Allen County police drug-buying fund, which has been $5,000 since 1974, is inadequate to make significant cocaine purchases — even though the price is falling.

"This amount was adequate in 1974, when the division consisted of one officer and the average drug buy was $20," he wrote in the grant application. "Today, $5,000 is considered a sample purchase of cocaine."

Last year, the task force seized or purchased about 9 kilograms, or roughly 20 pounds, of cocaine, according to quarterly reports filed with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

West estimates this was an insignificant portion of the cocaine hauled into the area in 1988.

Nationally, the DEA estimates that the appetite for cocaine — a drug previously available only to the financially well-off — has more than doubled since 1982.

In 1988, cocaine's purity and the level of traffic were at all-time highs, and prices were at all-time lows — making the drug available to many people across the country who could not afford it just five years before, the DEA says.

Fort Wayne, nestled away from many of the faster ways of bigger cities, is far from immune to cocaine's increasing popularity and availability, Neiman said.

McGauley agreed: "In the last year or two, I've seen more of it than I ever thought I would."

### Some frustrations linger

Neiman said that working with the task force has not ended his frustration over the difficulty of stopping drug offenders.

One woman offered cocaine to an informant the day her trial on another drug charge was scheduled to begin, Neiman said.

"Have we really hurt her?" he asked. "No, she's selling dope today."

The task force's toughest setback came earlier this month when U.S. District Judge William C. Lee granted a motion to suppress evidence gathered in July from a crack house on Winch Street.

He ruled that the task force searched the house illegally when it entered without a warrant.

"The laws are for the crook and not for the law enforcement officers," McGauley said. "But they're also for innocent people. How do you reconcile that?

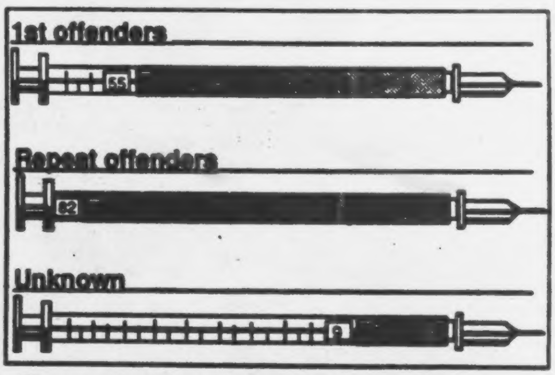
"You have to imagine what it would be like if you weren't out there."

McGauley thinks the task force has pushed some cocaine traffic away from Allen County. The two Kentucky men and Wolcottville man arrested in Kendallville were afraid to come to Fort Wayne to make a deal, McGauley said.

"They don't realize we'll go to Kendallville," West said.

McGauley nodded: "We'll go wherever the big dope dealer is."

**Arrests by the Allen County Drug Task Force in 1988 ***



*Figures are through September 1988. The figures also include arrests from crack house raids in which the task force did not actively participate but did gather information.

Source: Quarterly reports filed in 1988 with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

STAFF ILLUSTRATION BY LISA SCHWABEROW

# OPERATION STRIKE OUT

## A Program of the Fort Wayne Police Department

*Neil Moore*
*Chief of Police*

*Paul Helmke*
*Mayor*

# OPERATION STRIKE OUT ARREST STATISTICS
## MAY 8 - AUGUST 15, 1989

| | |
|---|---|
| FELONIES | 41 |
| -Possession of Cocaine | (32) |
| -Possession of Heroin | ( 2) |
| -Habitual Traffic Offender | ( 2) |
| -Possession of Paraphernalia | ( 2) |
| -Vehicle Theft | ( 1) |
| -Possession of Marijuana | ( 1) |
| -Possess. of Stolen Property | ( 1) |
| | |
| FELONY WARRANTS | 23 |
| -Parole Violation | ( 2) |
| -Forgery | ( 1) |
| -Fraud | ( 1) |
| -Probation Violation | ( 5) |
| -Burglary | ( 2) |
| -Possession of Cocaine | ( 4) |
| -Assault | ( 1) |
| -Receiving Stolen Property | ( 4) |
| -Shoplifting | ( 1) |
| -Theft | ( 1) |
| -Robbery | ( 1) |
| | |
| TOTAL FELONIES | 64 |

| | |
|---|---|
| MISDEMEANORS | 105 |
| -Possession of Marijuana | (17) |
| -Possession of Paraphernalia | ( 4) |
| -Public Intoxication | ( 7) |
| -Resisting | (33) |
| -Disorderly Conduct | (12) |
| -Possession of a Handgun | ( 8) |
| -Trespass | ( 4) |
| -Obstructing Traffic | ( 5) |
| -Failure to Identify | ( 5) |
| -Minor Consuming | ( 3) |
| -Criminal Conversion | ( 3) |
| -Minor in Possession | ( 2) |
| -Criminal Mischief | ( 2) |
| | |
| MISC. MISD. WARRANTS | 100 |
| | |
| TOTAL MISDEMEANORS | 366 |

# OPERATION STRIKE OUT
# CONFISCATED ITEMS
# MAY 8 - AUGUST 15, 1989

| NARCOTICS | |
|---|---|
| -Crack Cocaine | ( 26.1 grams) |
| -Heroin | ( 4.7 grams) |
| -Marijuana | (394.6 grams) |

FIREARMS
-H & R .32 cal. Revolver
-Raven .25 cal. Handgun
-S & W 686 .357 cal. Revolver
-Berretta .380 Automatic
-Berretta .22 cal. Set Fire Automatic
-Ruger .44 cal. Blackhawk
-Ex-Cam .25 cal. Automatic
-Star .380 cal. Automatic
-Derrenger .38 cal. Handgun
-.32 cal. Automatic
-.25 cal. Automatic

AUTOMOBILES
-1984 Cadillac El Dorado
-1982 Toyota Celica
-1989 Dodge Dynasty (St. Louis)
-1989 Plymouth Van

MISCELLANEOUS
-320 Lbs. of I & M Aluminum Cable
-Big Lots Merchandise ($330 value)
-Stolen Plate
-Pro-Spec Marine Stereo Cassette

J-G
Fort Wayne ~~News Sentinel~~ 1-25-89

# Police officer to aid FWCS in drug cases

By **KEVIN CORCORAN**
Staff Writer

A Fort Wayne police officer is expected to be working full time with Fort Wayne Community Schools on student drug offenses by mid-February, Allen County's chief juvenile probation officer said Tuesday.

Officer Dottie Davies has been named to the new position. She will be a police department liaison between FWCS and the Allen County juvenile probation department, said Ken Watson, who runs juvenile probation.

Mayor Paul Helmke announced the position in October during a drug seminar for parents at Snider High School. At the time, Helmke said the officer would work exclusively with the schools on juvenile cases.

The idea for the position came from Deputy Chief Pat Harper, who oversees the city police vice and narcotics unit. Harper was on vacation Tuesday and unavailable for comment.

Watson said Harper realized his department was not equipped to handle the problems that arresting children poses. Last year, city police arrested about a dozen youths in city crack houses, where smokeable cocaine was sold.

Many teen-agers involved with drug transactions refused to cooperate with police. They would not even give police their names.

In addition, Fort Wayne police had no one to handle information about incidents of drug abuse or possession reported by the schools.

FWCS administrator Hans Sheridan, who participated in screening candidates for the new position, said Davis primarily will handle students with drug and alcohol problems. She was one of five applicants for the position of juvenile narcotics officer. The position will not require her to work undercover in the schools, Watson said.

Davis has been with the police department since September 1981. She worked as a patrol officer in the central city for about six years. In August 1987, she became an instructor for Drug Abuse Resistance Education, a program that discourages elemenatary schoolchildren from abusing drugs. She will complete her final semester of the DARE program Friday.

Davis said she enjoys working with children and is excited about her new duties. When children become involved with the police because of drugs, she will be the detective they deal with, she said.

- Fort Wayne News Sentinel 1-19-88 -

## 4 schools join DARE program

Four more elementary schools will participate in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program sponsored by the Fort Wayne Police Department. Village Elementary School, St. Therese Catholic School, Precious Blood Catholic School and Bethlehem-Trinity Lutheran School will be added this month to the program. DARE sends police officers to talk with pupils about resisting pressures to experiment with drugs. The four schools join 36 elementary schools in Fort Wayne Community Schools that are already participating in the program.

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- Fort Wayne News Sentinel 4-19-88 -

# East Allen schools enlist drug-education program

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

East Allen County Schools are about to jump onto the Drug Abuse Resistance Education bandwagon.

A pilot DARE program will begin in East Allen schools in September, taught by two traffic officers from the Allen County Police Department and an officer from the New Haven Police Department. The three trainers will be among 36 police officers, some from as far away as Fort Mitchell, Ky., who are scheduled to attend a two-week DARE seminar offered by the Fort Wayne Police Department this summer.

The Fort Wayne program, the first full-time DARE program in Indiana and one of the first in the nation, is certified by the program's originator, the Los Angeles Police Department, to train DARE instructors.

From 10 elementary schools in the FWCS system in fall 1986, the Fort Wayne program this year expanded to all 36 FWCS elementary schools, one East Allen school inside the city limits, two Catholic schools and one Lutheran school.

There are plans to train two more officers, bringing the number of instructors in the Fort Wayne program to six, and expanding to at least 10 more city parochial schools, said Capt. Kenneth Van Ryn.

"This program is catching on like wildfire all over the country," Van Ryn said. "Police departments in 33 states are now involved, including the entire state of Virginia through their state police."

Van Ryn said DARE is a primary prevention program aimed at children who have not yet had a drug experience. It focuses on preparing pupils to withstand peer pressure and improve their self-image and decision-making skills. Uniformed officers teach the 17-lesson course to fifth-graders, and visit pupils in lower grades.

Deputy Chief Joseph Squadrito said his two Allen County officers will work in tandem, each devoting half their time in the schools.

"We'll be in four schools the first semester and five the second semester. It's the only way we can do it with the manpower we have. I would love to have them work full time on this — it's a very worthwhile endeavor — but we just don't have the manpower."

New Haven Police Chief Geoff Robison said his DARE officer will also work part time in the schools.

Van Ryn said the DARE program in Fort Wayne has seen benefits besides teaching children to "Just Say No" to drugs.

"It gives the kids a chance to get to know a police officer in their own environment," he said. "They see the policeman as their friend, someone who is there to help."

Such trust has resulted in about a half-dozen cases of child abuse being reported to the officers by children this year, Van Ryn said.

The City of Fort Wayne

## STOP THE INVASION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, October 11, 1988

Fort Wayne has been invaded. It didn't happen overnight... and it won't be stopped overnight. It happened when major dealers of death...the cocaine dealers of Detroit, Miami and elsewhere...chose Fort Wayne as a relatively safe place to do business.

Mayor Paul Helmke and the Fort Wayne Police Department don't want them to feel safe here any longer. They have joined those who have been battling the invasion on the front lines for several years: Allen County Sheriff Dan Figel and the County Police Department, Allen County Prosecutor Steve Sims, the Indiana State Police, Indiana Excise Police, the FBI, the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Marshall's Office, U.S. District Attorney James Richmond and others.

The cooperative effort of all these law enforcement professionals is working, but the enemy's invasion continues.

Mayor Helmke is confident the residents of Fort Wayne and Allen County can help STOP THE INVASION. "We have successfully defended our community against rising flood waters, and we can band together to push the pushers back, and let them know they'll have to take their deathly business elsewhere. . .we won't let them invade our schools, our neighborhoods, our children, our future," Mayor Helmke said.

(more)

An Equal Opportunity Employer
One Main Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Mayor Helmke believes one of the first things that must be done is education. Do you know how to tell if your child is into drugs? Crack dealers are now selling on the street corners, not just in houses. Do you know how to spot them? What happens to your child if he or she is found in possession of drugs? Where can you turn for help?

Mayor Helmke is inviting the public to attend one of two STOP THE INVASION educational sessions, which have been organized by one of the people now on the front battle lines: Deputy Chief of Vice and Narcotics for the Fort Wayne Police Department, Pat Harper.

Mayor Helmke explains when and where people can attend one of the seminars: "The first session will be Thursday, October 13, at 7:00 P.M. at South Side High School. If you can't attend that session, then join us on Tuesday, October 18, at 7:00 P.M., at Northrup High School. Both evenings, information will be presented from those who are battling the invasion everyday, and who want to help you learn more about it."

Following the speakers' presentations at the seminar, members of the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions. Mayor Helmke encourages parents, neighborhood association leaders and the public in general to attend.

Attached is the list of speakers for the seminars.

###

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Buskirk or Caroline Brewer,
427-1120
or
Sgt. Steve Butz, FWPD PIO,
427-1230

## STOP THE INVASION Educational Session Speakers

* Dr. Diane Hopin, Director of the Lutheran Hospital Emergency Room - Dr. Hopin shares the world of drugs she sees everyday, coming thru the Emergency Room doors.

* Dr. Phillip E. O'Shaughnessy, Allen County Coroner - Dr. O'Shaughnessy will speak about the deathly realities of what crack cocaine and other drugs are doing to our community.

* Stephen M. Sims, Allen County Prosecutor - Prosecutor Sims will discuss the challenges of properly investigating and prosecuting drug dealers, especially those with out-of-town connections.

* Fort Wayne Police Chief Neil Moore and Deputy Chief of Vice and Narcotics Pat Harper - Facts about the volume of drug trafficking in Fort Wayne, the methods the dealers use, and the problems law enforcement agencies face in making arrests will be discussed. Also, a new method of citizen surveillance will be explained. . .a safe way for anyone to help STOP THE INVASION.

* Kenneth Watson, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Allen County Superior Court, Family Relations Division - The Family Relations Division everyday sees the young people who are victims of the invasion, whether they're users, dealers or are abused by parents who are users and dealers. Mr. Watson will address questions about what happens to these children.

* Ruth Ann Sprunger, Executive Director, Mental Heath Association in Allen County - Where can families turn for help and support when drugs invade the home? Mrs. Sprunger can explain.

* Toni Berger, President, Fort Wayne Parent Teachers Association - Mrs. Berger will discuss the PTA's increasing involvement in battling the drug invasion. She'll also encourage the audience to participate in upcoming Red Ribbon Day activities.

* David Brittenham, Coalition for Youth Services - Mr. Brittenham will highlight a newly-formed organization called the Drug Abuse Prevention Action Group. Its members can provide guest speakers for school, social, neighborhood or other clubs and organizations who want to know more about how to STOP THE INVASION.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 10-21-88

# Red ribbons symbolize city's drug fight

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

Every night for a week Aline Gray has been engaged in what she likes to call "active prayer."

The 67-year-old has been snipping, tying and trimming red ribbons she hopes friends and church members will wear next week to show their concern for the illegal drug problem in Fort Wayne.

Next week is the Red Ribbon Campaign, sponsored by the National Federation for Drug Free Youth and the Drug Free Youth of America. Locally, the campaign is sponsored by several groups, including the Citizens for Drug Free Children, the Fort Wayne PTA Council and The News-Sentinel.

"Why red?" asks Gray. "I don't know the reason they picked it, but to me the red stands for the lifeblood of our youth, which is being polluted by drugs.

"And each knot I tie reminds me that I cannot not do something about it."

The making of the red ribbons is also a personal statement. Three years ago, Gray's great-grandson was stillborn, and she blames it on drugs.

"My grandson and his girlfriend were doing drugs when she got pregnant. No one would say right out that it was because of the drugs, but I know it was."

It saddened her, but she wasn't shocked. Her grandson lives in a big Eastern city where "that sort of thing goes on."

What shocked her was to discover the problem was at her doorstep.

"I get goose bumps all over when I think about it," says Gray, of the 1500 block of Swinney Avenue. "I read The News-Sentinel's pullout report on drugs and I was appalled. I'd always thought the problem was out in the big cities, but not in Fort Wayne. Not my little old town."

She plans to give most of the ribbons to people at her church, Unity Christ Church, 3200 Leroy Ave., on Sunday.

"I've always believed the God force in our lives is telling us we've got to be awake and aware," she says. "Anything that is for life is for God. That's why drugs are so terrible — they put you to sleep, they put you in a trance."

Gray's efforts are part of a grass-roots effort to make the Red Ribbon Campaign in Fort Wayne something special. South Side High School students have been selling ribbons for a week and posters of giraffes wearing red ribbons are at bus stops, encouraging parents to "stick their neck out for kids."

Red ribbons will be hung on entrances to the City-County Building and at

*Please see* RED/7

# Red ribbon in short supply

RED/*From 1*

businesses and shopping centers. Children from the Pontiac Youth Center will sell red carnations at their schools.

Nationally, response to the campaign has been so great there was a temporary shortage of red ribbon.

Monday, more than 10,000 ribbons will be distributed to schools, an effort arranged by Nancy White, Newspaper in Education coordinator for Fort Wayne Newspapers, and sponsored by local corporations. An additional 3,000 ribbons will be given away by The News-Sentinel beginning Monday at the Fort Wayne Newspapers kiosk in Glenbrook Square and in the lobby of the Fort Wayne Newspapers building, 600 W. Main St.

The campaign will kick off locally with a simultaneous sounding of fire sirens and a 10 a.m. ceremony at Young Elementary School, 1026 E. Pontiac St.

A red-leaf maple tree donated by The News-Sentinel will be planted at the school as a symbol of Fort Wayne's dedication to being drug-free.

Wednesday is "Wear Red Day," and at noon Oct. 28 city churches will ring their bells to symbolize their prayers for a drug-free community.

The Fort Wayne Flames have designated their game Sunday at Memorial Coliseum as "Red Ribbon Flames Game" and players will wear red armbands. Fans are encouraged to wear red.

Fort Wayne News Sentinel 7-21-88

# Cops' crack conference explores drug solutions

By DAVID ALLEN
Of The News-Sentinel

Where else should police hold a conference on combating crack than here in Indiana's "crack capital?"

"We like to be known as the leader in many things," Mayor Paul Helmke said this morning before the start of a two-day seminar on street drug sales.

"But I'm not certain we like to be known as the leader in crack cocaine. I'm pleased we are doing so much about fighting the problem; we've been an open city for too long."

More than 140 narcotics officers from [illegible]6 federal, state, city and county law enforcement agencies are attending the seminar at the Marriott Hotel.

"Hopefully, when this school is ended, the officers will leave with the tools necessary to head off the crime when it comes to their communities," said U.S. Attorney James G. Richmond of Hammond.

The training session is being presented by the Institute for Law and Justice of Alexandria, Va., under a U.S. Justice Department grant, in cooperation with the U.S. Attorney's Office of the Northern District of Indiana. The city police department and the Allen County Drug Task Force are playing host.

Richmond said the crack cocaine problem is worse in Fort Wayne because of the city's proximity to Detroit, a major distribution point.

He said the task force approach to dealing with the problem, combining the resources and manpower of many agencies, seems effective.

Since January, police have raided 18 Fort Wayne crack houses. That success has encouraged civilians to report drug activity in their neighborhoods.

"In the last month the Fort Wayne Police Department received 90 Crime Stopper tips and 100 direct phone calls to the narcotics divison reporting suspected drug dealers," Richmond said.

Lt. Ivan F. Fernandez, commander of the narcotics unit for the Miami police department's special investigations section, said police in Miami developed a successful tactic in which police sell the drug and then bust the buyer.

"That way they never know who they're buying from," he said. "Not until they're arrested. In Miami, we'll hit the streets and arrest 100 people in two or three hours.

"It's very important to introduce new techniques, to keep the offenders off guard, to keep attacking their networking."

Senator **Coats**. Thank you very much, Chief Moore, and thank you gentlemen for your statement. If I could, I would like to ask a whole series of questions. Perhaps first we could start with the question of how the crack gets to Fort Wayne in the first place and why perhaps Fort Wayne or cities like Fort Wayne are targeted for either use or distribution centers. Could each of you, from your perspective, give me your thoughts as to why a city like Fort Wayne might be targeted and once that decision is made, how the drugs are physically brought into this city and what type of organization is set up to distribute it typically?

Chief **Moore**. Why don't you go ahead.

Senator **Coats**. Let me start with you, Mr. Cooke and your colleagues here from DEA. Neil suggested that since Fort Wayne is a hub for interstate truck traffic, that is one potential way in which drugs are brought into the city and perhaps one reason why there is a network for getting the drugs here in the first place. I'd like your perspective on it.

Mr. **Cooke**. Basically, what we see is the lack of a major drug trafficking area in a place like Fort Wayne naturally lends itself to an influx of people who are looking to make money. Money is the primary reason behind drug dealing. These people are not interested in doing social work, they are interested in making money. They don't care what the results are, whether it be the economic disaster that they bring to a community, the physical, mental or economical disasters that they bring to a community. All they are out to do is make a dollar. If they find a very well or lucrative market, they will move into that arena and they will do whatever they need to to establish themselves as drug dealers in that weak market.

Senator **Coats**. What do you mean by "weak market"?

Mr. **Cooke**. Weak market, one in which there is little opposition, there is no——

Senator **Coats**. So they are not coming in against any organized effort, they don't have to muscle anybody out of the way? It's wide open for somebody to come in and set up shop?

Mr. **Cooke**. In many instances, yes, but if they find a group that is already established, for instance, maybe they figure they are a little more powerful, they come in with more men, more equipment, better weapons, heavier manpower, heavier fire power, and they establish themselves in the community. They will take over the area, and they do their dealing strictly as a business enterprise, and it's strictly for the purpose of making money without regard to the consequences to the local citizenry.

Senator **Coats**. Mr. McDougall or Mr. Carew or Mr. Wankel, anything to add?

Mr. **Wankel**. I am kind of the "bad guy" here, I think, Senator. I am from Detroit, and I don't want to get blamed for the problems in Fort Wayne. Perhaps that is somewhat justifiable. I can speak a little bit about Detroit and the problem that we see there and how that tends to leave Detroit and how we end up seeing it in smaller cities in Michigan, Ohio and now here in Indiana as well. The proliferation of crack cocaine houses, crack cocaine traffickers and crack cocaine users in Detroit has been somewhat staggering. It has been ongoing now for about 4 or 5 years, and now we are up to, conservatively speaking, where we have at least 2,500 crack houses in Detroit, and we have probably around 100,000 crack cocaine addicts in Detroit.

The sad thing about crack cocaine is that once you start using crack cocaine you are pretty much destined to become an addict. Within a week, 2 weeks you are going to become an addict. That's the thing we see in Detroit.

Along with the crack cocaine use we see the escalation in violence. The crack cocaine users, the crack cocaine let's the person become somewhat hallucinogenic. At some point during his euphoria or the coming down of his euphoria, he does or she does many things which they wouldn't do if they were rational and had their faculties about them.

We are finding a big problem in the city of Detroit with crack cocaine babies, and we have a tremendous problem with children born as addicts. We have had that for some time in Detroit. What we are finding now that is even more terrible about this is that we are finding a great deal of them are just abandoned. Mothers have the children, either at home or whatever, they throw them in the trash cans. We had one in the court the other day where she more or less had the baby while she was on the toilet and just held the baby under water for about 30 minutes. The baby is still alive today. I don't know, but we have many women going to hospitals having babies, walking out, never to come back to see the child again, never to claim the child. This is becoming a terrible, terrible problem in the city of Detroit and is likely to spread to other areas.

Along with this we have the traffickers themselves. They are becoming more violent in their struggle for turf and territory. They stop at nothing. They are very, very violent in Detroit as they have been for a number of years, but at this point in time they have no problem with killing competitors, shooting randomly on street corners at people they consider to be competitors. They don't concern themselves about shooting innocent bystanders, children, women, men, and this happens rather frequently, unfortunately, in the city of Detroit, and partly because of that, many of the traffickers in Detroit are moving outside somewhat because of what Mr. Cooke says, they are looking for new markets they can expand, but some of them are getting out because of pressure from other perhaps more violent, more organized, more powerful people. So they are coming out to areas that perhaps aren't as entrenched with your violent criminals or your big-time organizations, where they can come in and get a foothold.

And these people are also kind of like from Dodge City when they walk in someplace, and if there is somewhat of a big guy from Detroit, that adds still some fear and, in some instances, respect from traffickers, so they are able to do things that perhaps your local traffickers can't do just from the intimidation standpoint. But be assured that if intimidation doesn't work, they are quite prepared to follow up with whatever murder or physical violence is necessary to take place.

So that is just a little summation of what the situation is in Detroit. It is bleak, it doesn't look too good right now. The Detroit Police Department is doing the best they can with the support from Wayne County Sheriff's office, the Federal agencies, including DEA, in a cooperative effort to go after the crack cocaine traffickers, the crack cocaine houses, but once it gets a toehold—and, believe me, it's gotten a toehold in Detroit—it's not an easy thing to deal with. These people are moving out now, and your city is just another one of several that you have seen an influx of people from Detroit and probably other cities as well that are trying to create a market. And they can create a market by bringing crack cocaine in. You don't have to have a market to start with. If you bring the drug in, the market will follow suit.

Senator COATS. Just a quick follow-up on that last point. You are saying that you don't necessarily have to have an established market; they know that the drug is so addictive that they can establish a market?

Mr. WANKEL. You have, any place in the United States now—grew up in a farm area not altogether different than outside, let's say, Fort Wayne. When I grew up, Senator, there was no marijuana, there were no drugs there. I go back to the same area in Missouri now and there is marijuana, there is cocaine and whatever. You have a small base of drugs there and of drug users and abusers. If you have got that and you have got that any place in the United States today, they can bring the crack cocaine in, and it's so infectious that when a person takes it, the high is so tremendous, you feel so good that you are going to use it once or twice, and once you use it once or twice, you don't stop using it, it just goes on, and in a week or two weeks you are pretty much considered addicted.

Senator COATS. Mr. McDougall, you have had a lot of experience with the gang involvement in drugs. Can you shed any light on gang activity in Indiana, Fort Wayne, IN, whatever, and the influence of that, how that relates to the problems that we have?

Mr. McDOUGALL. Let me start with gang activity in Indianapolis and then I will give you a capsule on why I think maybe Fort Wayne. I think everybody is probably saying, "Why Fort Wayne?" Right now there are two criminal gangs from the Los Angeles area which many of you probably read about already, the Crips and the Bloods. These are two almost entirely black organizations numbering in excess of 20,000 in the Los Angeles area alone, and those organizations are large enough, in fact, they are so large that they don't have a real strong central structure.

What you have is what they call sets or groups, subgroups within the thing, each of which has its own president, enforcer, vice-president, membership drive officer, and so on. However, when it gets to establishing a beachhead in a different city, Indianapolis, for instance, certainly places like Washington, DC and Chicago, Atlanta, and Houston and Dallas, that you have read where these organizations have already established a foothold, those organizations are large enough that they can select on a talent basis, "We are going to take this man from this set and we are going to take these two brothers from this set over here," who may not know each other, but on the strength of their talents, the organization will pay for them to come to a city like Indianapolis, and, indeed, one case that I have recently worked there, did exactly that. They will put them up in motels, pay all their motel bills, all their long-distance telephone bills—and those are very, very large telephone bills—pay for rental cars, indeed, they will take care of all the expenses just like a corporation would, in moving for a new market in a new city.

Fort Wayne probably did not come about in just that way. Mr. Wankel says earlier that there are pressures within large cities from groups competing for turf. It may be as simple as somebody who had a close relative, a friend or somebody in Fort Wayne and who knew from experience that there wasn't a lot of drug distribution here. Things like use of trucking firms, motor freight carriers really don't come into play until far after you have already got a problem in your city.

Typically, what happens is a couple of kids get in a car with some dope in a trunk and drive down and start selling off of somebody's front porch. As soon as they have got their market established, they will take people from that particular community, which is something that I am seeing right now in Indianapolis, and I will elaborate in a second, but they will take somebody within that community and they will start building on the relationships that those people have and they spread the word, they spread the drugs and the profits start rolling in, and that's when you have dealers standing on the street corner warning a little, old lady to get back up on her front porch or go inside, you know, that she shouldn't be standing around out there, that kind of pressure in the neighborhood.

Indeed, one group in Detroit, when I worked there—I worked in Detroit for eleven years—one group there was actually passing out handbills warning all the neighborhood to stay off the street, "Don't mess with us." That type of activity on the part of gangs is not unusual. They very definitely mark their boundaries, much as some animals do, mark boundaries around your house. They will push out anybody who is on a street corner that they themselves believe is their personal territory.

The traffic in Fort Wayne probably is more a result of somebody who is having too much pressure operating in his corner of Detroit or in his corner of Chicago as the case may be, knowing that there are friends down here, a place they could go get a start and whatever, and the beginnings here in a small community like this were probably much simpler than what I am facing in Indianapolis with the Crips, where the Crips know that Federal and local law enforcement are going to try to root them out as early as possible, and so what they have done, as far as my intelligence gives me now, we have probably ten to a dozen Crips members operating in cells, two or three members of the Los Angeles organization, and then very quickly they will add on some local fellows to swell their numbers, but each of these little cells operate separately, distinctly, they hook up with different people in communities.

Right now my indications are that the Crips from Los Angeles have hooked up with a street gang known as the Disciples in Indianapolis, and this has disturbed a longstanding balance of power between the Disciples and another gang called the Vice Lords. The Vice Lords, because they sense that they are going to come out on the little end of the horn, are recruiting like crazy right now. And one thing that disturbs me very, very much is the Vice Lords are specifically trying to recruit 14- to 17-year-old sons of police officers, because they perceive availability for inside information and the availability of weapons. That type of struggle for a balance of power would be more typical of a larger place like Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, than it would be here in Fort Wayne, although once the market is here, you may see a larger organization decide that, "Well, maybe we will muscle in and take it over." And you may, unfortunately, see some people like the Crips and the Bloods moving into Fort Wayne later on. I don't think you have them here.

Senator **Coats**. Is the fact—and, Chief Moore, you may want to comment on this—is the fact that the drug-related murders in Fort Wayne are increasing at such a rate indicate that what Mr. McDougall said may be a possibility? Isn't that happening, that these other groups are seeing a lucrative market, trying to muscle in and there are turf wars going on?

Chief **Moore**. Well, at this particular point, based on information from our Juvenile Division and Narcotics, I don't believe we are seeing any yet. I believe it's more the local groups, perhaps, upset over drug dealing going bad that is precipitating some of our shootings.

Senator **Coats**. I am wondering if the gentleman from DEA can suggest what communities can do to insulate themselves or to try to protect themselves from this type of invasion. Are there antibodies that we can put in place that will slow down or retard the invasion of this poison from outside? Is there something that we can do or that you would recommend that communities do to keep from being targeted as vulnerable places?

Mr. **Cooke**. Senator, unfortunately, there is no quick-fix antibody. As Chief Moore indicates, it has to be a total cooperative effort from the entire community. It cannot be done by law enforcement alone. It is not something that we as law enforcement officials have a 100 percent cure rate for. We can't go into an area, and we can't look at an area and say, "Oh, yes, those people are getting ready to have a drug problem. I know how we can stop it." Drugs are going to invade the community, and when we look at the situation we look at the possibilities of lessening the effect on a community.

As Chief Moore pointed out in his presentation, you have got to have law enforcement. We have had law enforcement for years. I have been in DEA, and its predecessor organizations now for almost 30 years, and Mr. McDougall, Mr. Carew and Mr. Wankel all have over 20 years with the agency. And we realize that law enforcement alone is not going to work. As Chief Moore said, you have to have the response of the citizens of the community to tell you part of what is going on. You can't rely on your own intelligence network within the law enforcement community, you have to have interested and involved citizenry. That might take care of a portion of it.

But recognizing the fact that the drugs are invading the community, you have got to be able to respond to it through your educational efforts. The DARE program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program that Chief Moore mentioned, is a good start. It's a start in the right direction. Unfortunately, many cities don't have the financial resources to go forward with a program throughout the entire school arena. A lot of us start projecting our educational efforts at 10-, 11- and 12-year-olds.

There are many areas in which kids don't get anything of a drug-abuse education or a drug-abuse-resistance education until they are sophomores, juniors or seniors in high school. That is too late. The decisions have already been made at that point in many instances as to what they are going to do with regard to drug abuse, whether or not they are going to take them. In order for us to get the information to the kids, we have got to start earlier.

There is nothing wrong, in my opinion, with starting as soon as they are able to read, write, walk, talk, understand—start with them. If it's kindergarten, if it's first, second, third grade, let's not wait till we get up to sophomores, juniors, seniors, to say, "Oh, by the way, what you people are doing is really going to kill you before it's over with." We are a little too late in our effort at that point.

In addition to that, we have the rehabilitation efforts which, as law enforcement officials, as Chief Moore said, we ordinarily don't get involved in the rehabilitative efforts, but that is another very important aspect of it. You have got to have enforcement, you have got to have education, you have got to have rehabilitation. Those are the things with communities and community leaders and citizens working hand in hand, you can at least attack the problem and get a good handle on it.

Senator COATS. Chief, did you want to comment on that? I do have a follow-up.

Chief MOORE. I want to take this opportunity to correct what I think I may have given some people a kind of a misimpression here about the truck traffic. My reference there goes to the geography of our city and where it sets in relationship to Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, OH, and the point I was attempting to make on that particular issue was that if 55 motor carriers know that Fort Wayne is a good place to locate, the distribution system is going to work very similar for anyone that chooses to move drugs through our city, and I think the geography of our city suits drug distribution very well.

Senator COATS. That same geography that attracts companies like GM, other new companies moving in for distribution purposes because of the network of roads and location in population centers, I guess that same logic would apply to drug dealers saying, "It's a good place to be, a distribution center"?

Mr. CAREW. Senator, I would like to make a point. We have been considering the entrepreneurs that come into a city to open up their business and make money, while we haven't spoken much about the addict or the person who becomes dependent upon the drugs, and sometimes that requires that he go out and make some money illicitly in order to support his habit, and this means he is going to have to get involved in burglaries, car thefts and all the other—as we know. But these people also will have to go to another city, perhaps, to sell drugs in order to support their habit.

Senator COATS. So if you have someone that is addicted to cocaine and running out of resources, to feed that addiction they have got to go out and recruit, or they have got to go out and establish networks in other cities?

Mr. CAREW. That is right. Not only do they have to sell drugs to other people and make other addicts on the street, but we have to understand that those other people are previously not using drugs, previously were not addicted to any drugs, and so it's our citizens that are unwilling to resist the onslaught of drug dealers who must make this money illicitly, who are contributing the enormous amounts of money we see taken off the streets in some cases.

Senator Coats. The last question before I dismiss the panel—it is time to move on to the second panel—what do you gentlemen think the Federal Government should provide you? What do you need to do a more effective job? You have talked about community response, involvement of citizens in a number of different ways, education, rehabilitation, DARE Program, and so forth, but what do you believe is necessary that you have to have coming from the Federal Government in order to do a better job?

Mr. Carew. From my standpoint in Hammond, IN, I have six agents working in my office, and we are responsible for the Northern District of Indiana, which encompasses from the Illinois border to the Ohio boarder down to Lafayette, IN, and over to Muncie, and as the chief mentioned, it's necessary for us to liaise with law enforcement organizations in the various cities in order to get our job done, because six agents cannot cover that kind of an area. What I would need in order to accomplish my task is to liaise with law enforcement organizations in the various cities in order to get our job done, because six agents cannot cover that kind of an area.

What I would need in order to accomplish my task is more agents and the ability to travel to these far-flung areas from Hammond in order to help out Fort Wayne's task force, South Bend's task force, which are doing great jobs, by the way, and some of the other places in the State of Indiana.

Senator Coats. You have six. How many would you like to have?

Mr. Carew. Well, almost everybody I talk to in law enforcement is saying you double the number of people you have working for you, you double the number of cases you can make and the number of arrests you can make.

Senator Coats. And assume DEA agents and others are working a lot of overtime. I assume you are not getting home at 5 p.m. at night?

Mr. Carew. You assume correctly, sir.

Senator Coats. And do you get paid overtime?

Mr. Carew. We do get paid a basic amount to cover—but it doesn't cover the amount of overtime that we have to perform, and especially in the case of the police with whom we work. They have to work second jobs in a lot of cases to make ends meet and are not able to perform overtime in the drug enforcement area.

Senator Coats. Neil, what do you need?

Chief Moore. Thank you for asking, Senator. Well, No. 1, let me start by saying that the crack cocaine problem here, as it is in other communities, is a systemic problem. It is one that taps resources of enforcement, it taps the resources of our education system, and it taps the resources of our treatment and rehabilitation. And when I say "enforcement," I am talking the broad spectrum of enforcement. I am talking about juvenile probation, I am talking about the prosecutor's staff, I am talking about judges. And you have to talk about corrections in addition to the sworn law enforcement personnel who are on the street trying to combat the problem. The whole criminal justice system is just being inundated, and resources stretched to the maximum amount possible with this particular problem.

What would I—I can speak specifically from the enforcement side. You know, I would like to see the ability to use Federal dollars for personnel costs. The proposal of having a 50-percent cash match out of the National drug strategy is one that would impose a severe burden on municipalities to make that type of cash match, if, in fact, that is the way the National drug strategy ultimately comes to us.

The 25-percent match that is currently used through our State granting body, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, stretches us pretty far right now. I would like to advocate if there is some formula, some way to direct dollars directly into the cities with the worst problems. And that may not be fair, but when we are fighting a battle like we are here in Fort Wayne, I don't believe that I have to be fair in trying to spread resources. I want to advocate for our costs here. And specifically I would like to see dollars that could be funneled into programs that would keep our tactical operation on line rather than having to go 90-day cycles as we are doing here in Fort Wayne.

I would like to see dollars that can be added to our School Drug Incident Program, and I would certainly like to be able to add enforcement resources through the DARE Program to bring that curriculum above the elementary school age into our middle schools and our high schools. Yes, it's very selfish requests that I make, but I think with the available Federal dollars, that would allow us as an enforcement agency to maximize our impact on the problem here in Fort Wayne.

Senator COATS. I want to thank each of you gentlemen. We could spend all day discussing a serious problem. I am using the week in Indiana to examine all facets of the drug problem, or as many as we possibly can. We started Monday with a hearing in Indianapolis on the subject of drug addicted babies. Secretary Bennett, our Nation's "Drug Czar", participated in that hearing. We held a conference yesterday in Merrillville up in Northwest Indiana, on the subject of prevention. We are holding a law enforcement conference this afternoon at the University of Notre Dame. We will be in Evansville tomorrow with a conference on prevention. We are trying to get the full dimension of all of this.

In the interests of the audience, while all of us understand this problem is broader than what we are specifically talking about here today, we are limiting the subject to this particular subject, to crack cocaine, because it is such an immediate and direct threat, not just to Fort Wayne, but to so many communities, and as we have heard from the testimony, every community is vulnerable to the epidemic of crack cocaine that can take place overnight, causing not only personal tragedies in terms of addiction, but violence, murder, thefts, burglary, and all kinds of collateral problems to the community.

So we thank you for this perspective. We will have our second panel on in just a few moments. We are going to take a no-more-than-10-minute break. We have a large overflow crowd. You may not want to give up your seat, but we will take just a very brief break and then convene our second panel. Thank you, gentlemen.

(Short recess.)

Senator COATS. All right, we will convene our second panel. Our second panel consists of some distinguished people from our community that will testify before us. I would ask the panel if to the extent possible, they could summarize their remarks, and that would leave time for questions. We are on somewhat of a time constraint here in terms of use of the auditorium and promises to people.

We will be hearing testimony from Sharon Banks, chief of staff of the city of Fort Wayne and representing Paul Helmke, mayor. We will hear testimony from Stephen Sims, prosecuting attorney for Allen County; testimony from Charles Redd, 1st District city councilman in Fort Wayne, and testimony from Ken Watson, chief court services officer for the Juvenile Probation Department.

We thank each of these witnesses for their willingness to participate, and to the extent that you can summarize your statement and leave time for questions, we would appreciate it. Sharon, I think we will start with you.

## STATEMENTS OF DR. SHARON BANKS, CHIEF OF STAFF, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, FORT WAYNE, IN; STEPHEN M. SIMS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 38TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, ALLEN COUNTY, IN; CHARLES B. REDD, PRESIDENT, FORT WAYNE CITY COUNCIL, FORT WAYNE, IN, AND KENNETH E. WATSON, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, DIRECTOR, COURT SERVICES, JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, FORT WAYNE, IN

Ms. BANKS. Thank you, Mr. Senator. It is a pleasure for me to be here on behalf of my boss, Mayor Paul Helmke, who is in Montreal, as you heard earlier.

I think it is important, being an 18-year educator and then going into politics, or the political arena, that I have had the opportunity to know the people in the community and to open up the office of the mayor so that these community groups, of which the chief of police spoke, have felt open to come in and converse with the mayor. Consequently, they tell us where crack houses are, they let us know the problems. It is an open-door activity of two-way communication, if you will.

From that we have organized, and I think one of the positives of Fort Wayne has been the fact that we have a very strong social service structure represented by many individuals in the audience today. That led us to establish the Mayor's Drug Task Force. That task force is divided into three tiers, one of which is a board of directors of, if you will, a group of individuals who are multimillionaires in Fort Wayne and who have said, "We are interested in the problem. Seek funding, but if the funding does not exist, we will help you financially," and money is needed.

The second tier is that of 60 individuals in the community representing social service agencies, parents, PTA, school board, all types of individuals, and they have divided themselves into a treatment-education-prevention-type subcommittee working. They would like to come up with policy within the next 60 days and filter that policy through the board of directors and the board of directors would give the policy to the mayor as they see it would be able to be functioning in the city.

Underneath the second tier is a level of individuals who are users, abusers, parents of users and abusers, so that we are not just talking about our service agencies, not just talking as government people, not just talking as citizens who come into meetings and hear about drugs but can actually understand and have hands-on experiences with activities that are existing in our Fort Wayne community.

A spinoff from that has been an October 25 Family Forum, if you will, and that will exist under the direction of myself and the three new employees that we have due to our getting an $85,000 grant from the State to be one of the drug-free Indiana county or regional offices. We are hoping to have a thousand people that night, and we are having 25 presenters, 25 exhibiters, so that family members can understand the treatment, the use and abuse, the education.

Their officers will be there teaching. So many times our parents think that children are learning; they are not real sure. That night they can actually see. So we are hoping that on October 25 those of you in the audience will come and tell your friends that it is Family Drug Awareness Night.

Also, we will have activities for 2- to 5-year-olds. We have four preschool teachers that will be teaching through video, if you will, some of the "say no"-type activity.

I think the positive for us in the mayor's office has been the open-door policy where community factions have felt comfortable to come in and discuss with us their needs. And the second part, of course, is the task force where we have been able to bring all types of people together to work on the problem. None of us can solve it alone, but we know through Fort Wayne's efforts in the past with other traumas to the city that this, too, can be licked with the combination of resources and us working together. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Banks follows:]

## PREPARED STATEMENT OF SHARON BANKS

I have no glib phrases for you... no easy words that roll lightly from tongue... no catch phrases... no quick fixes. I do have a deep and underlying conviction that we need to get back to a bedrock of reality which has formed a kind of infrastructure for our society... an infrastructure that may be suffering from the same kinds of problems as that of the infrastructures in our cities... I believe whole-heartily in the fantastic power of education... I am a teacher and proud of it... but I am also a realist and know strong and deep currents sweep us along... unrecognized... with unseen power.

One of these silent forces in the American relationship with drugs is our belief in drugs as magic bullets. On the level of everyday life we seek chemical answers to every problem of life... if, we have a headache? WE fix it with aspirin... uptight?... fix it with cope... got a cold? Fix it with a thousand different chemicals... Bad breath?... chemical mouthwash Body oder?... grab the deodorant... To get the pretty girl or handsome guy do you have to become a better person? hone your conversational skills? learn to dance or cultivate wide interest...Oh,no: All you need is the right chemical fix to clean your teeth... the right chemical fix to sweeten your breath... and whatever you want is yours... instantly... easily... through the wonder of chemistry.

We even fix chemical addictions by creating new and more addictive chemicals, We "fixed" opium addiction with laudanum, we fixed laudanum addiction with codeine... we fixed codeine addiction with heroin... we fixed heroin addiction with methodone...

The quick fix is in... We can fix anything with a drug. We are certain that we can live anyway we want to... do anything to our bodies that we wish.. and then when the breakdown occurs the doc will be ready with our fix. How surprised we are when we smoke two packs a day for twenty years and then discover that our lung cancer can't be fixed, and that our first heart attack kills us. Tobacco cigarettes kill Americans at a rate of one thousand per day... yet we as a government of the people are so ambivalent that we subsidize tobacco crops and their growers... this is the reality.

As a nation we haven't really even come to gripe with the use/abuse dilemma. When does use become abuse? We talk about drug abuse prevention... Is that what we really mean? Or do we really mean drug use prevention. For anyone under twenty-one years of age... every drug which causes any concern at all is illegal... No concern with abuse here... only use...As an adult if I take two prescribed by my physician, so that I can sleep, I am a user... If I take another two barbs the next day just for the effect, I am an abuser by definition... not by any adverse effects on my mind or body.

There are levels of use for any drug that are non-abusive to body and mind. Yet the only drug we apply this truth to is alcohol, illegal for anyone under twenty-one, and the real message we send is one of confusion and hypocrisy.

Our kids watch the television each week for more hours than they spend in school. What do they learn? All the non-truths I have just described, plus a few more. Television programming elevates one of our most powerful and addictive drugs, alcohol, to a place of prominence, glamour, and sophistication...

A small problem on the small screen is portrayed by a crinkling around the eyes and a single glass of whiskey... A bigger problem?... a doubled with a wrinkled brow... A massive problem? two or three doubles with a deeply furrowed brow... If the setting is luxurious the bar is in the living room and everyone has a drink at any time of the day... The private eye heads for the fridge to suck on a beer, the cops go to a bar and have several beers... cocktails for lunch/dinner/joyful occasion/serious thinking... a glass was always too small for John Wayne... that macho idol had to drink his hard liquor straight from the bottle. Alcohol is what every real man or woman deserves after a hard day of lumberjacking, or commercial fishing... to be a real adult one must always "go for the gusto".

These are powerful lessons... taught by example and innuendo by television, by 140 million American drinkers, by 50 million tobacco addicted people, by a wink of the eye and a curl of the lip. Why does it surprise us so when our children follow our example?

As a teacher, I am convinced that education is the answer... that we must educate at every level using every means available... that we as individuals, as family members, as institutional players, must focus on people increasing their awareness of the subtleties...the assumptions... the myths... that two often move us... unseen... unexamined... unrecognized...

We can corporately win the "war on drugs" as we win back... one by one.. the minds of our children and youth... and of ourselves... for all those who choose to ignore the problem are part of it. WE must become involved... personally involved... individually involved... in helping children, young people, and adults to recognize the power each of us has over our own lives... that we can reach up and out... find purpose in our existence... aspirations for ourselves in which drugs have no role... The home... the school... the church... yes, and even government and business can... and must... help in providing life alternatives to drugs... Mind altering drugs must be seen and fully recognized as being a detriment to one's own growth and ultimate worth.

Drugs of choice come and go. Now it's cocaine and crack. Methamphetamine by another name... ice... is still the "speed" of the early seventies... and it is apparent that it might even now be recycling... after only a twenty year gap... the street message that speed kills... forgotten by the now generation who must discover for themselves. Cocaine will die a natural death as those who watch the cocainists flush themselves literally down the tubes learn that this behavior is too hot to handle... but in passing... each fad drug... each designer drug... leaves its residue of destruction and broken lives behind.

Can we return our neighborhood to the people?...Yes...But only if each of us dares to get involved...dares to make some real...personal...commitments...dares to stand and be counted and counted on...

It can be done, ladies and gentlemen... and with an enlightened leadership and fellowship...we will make it happen.

Senator COATS. Thank you very much, Sharon.

Steve Sims, Allen County Prosecutor, thank you very much for testifying for us.

Mr. SIMS. Thanks for having me, Dan—Mr. Senator.

Senator COATS. It's still "Dan."

Mr. SIMS. To give a quick overview of the City of Fort Wayne and to follow up on what Chief Moore had to say, as I listened to the DEA agents, we are in the network in Fort Wayne where gangs have come in from Detroit. They have utilized a methodology of finding an addict or creating an addict. When they find an addict or create an addict, quite often they give drugs to the addict, some degree of money and that house becomes a drug house.

In other scenarios they do, in fact, rent cheap housing, put bars on the doors, bars on the windows, sometimes slots in the doors or a series of slots, sometimes have armed guards stationed throughout as you go from room to room, but we have not had the gangs from Indianapolis. They are coming in at that particular level.

The thing that is important to note that is easy to see initially in the initial applications is the fact that when heroin was the drug of choice, it put people to sleep. Now the street drug of choice is cocaine in Fort Wayne, and it does produce an active person. What has happened, as these drug houses spread through the city of Fort Wayne in that manner, that loose network of friendship and having drugs go from person to person is the burglary rate over a 12-month period increased by almost 50 percent, and the robbery rate increased almost by 40 percent. The direct spinoff is when addicts run out of money they go to those sources.

Our office did, on April 7 of last year, take a no-plea-bargain policy on drug sales, on all robberies and burglaries as a one-year experiment to see if we can deal with that spinoff.

I have given a written statement to you this morning, and I don't want to belabor things, but I would say we are now experiencing for the first time in Fort Wayne the past 18 months the second tier of effects on our community; that is, approximately 18 months ago cocaine-addicted babies began appearing in our community on a regular basis, and that is accelerating.

At this particular point in time I am aware that Mr. Goldsmith has given testimony on this in Indianapolis, and I have had a chance to review that. Let me simply supplement it and say in Fort Wayne we are very fortunate in a sense that our office has begun interacting with Mr. Kenneth Watson of the Juvenile Probation Services, with the Department of Public Welfare. What is happening is within 72 hours in the city of Fort Wayne when a cocaine baby is reported, I would say we have good reporting, not perfect, but good reporting—here is a Child In Need Of Services petition filed, and there is action taken.

The DPW in the cases that we are reviewing—actual cases now, we have 18 months of history—are showing that the majority of women, while they are connected by the DPW, the local Lutheran Social Services, Matthew 25, those type organizations, they are failing.

Cocaine babies are difficult to adopt, particularly when a medical condition is made known, and so that problem is accelerating, but I'd like to say as the medical community here is and has been acting, DPW is on top of it, Fort Wayne Police Department has assigned officers to get on that investigation right away rather than let another year, year and half go by, which is pretty typical. What happens at that time is that the woman has either rehabilitated herself and prosecution doesn't make a lot of sense then, or she has failed already. So we are meeting with representatives of the juvenile judges, and we have called a grand jury and will be bringing all those social agencies together to address that issue.

What I would like to say, I guess—this is an overview—it is important in the introduction process to realize this: We have a good total task force, they do interdict big shipments. Our office is informed, the task force informs the police department in addition, where we see our primary responsibility is between cooperation of the Federal Government to be taking that street dealer out and taking the user out, because the gentleman from Colombia doesn't call the Colombia airport and say, "Here is some cocaine." Alleged friends do and street-level dealers do, and that has the biggest impact on cities and day-to-day life, and that is within our ability to affect.

Obviously, as Police Chief Moore said, we need more funds across the board. What I would say is this: One of the things that bothers me the most is that if a cocaine-addicted mother comes and if we get a phone call, we pick it up and she says, "I am a cocaine addict, I am pregnant—help," what do we do? And the group reporting together, I think we will have some answers, but what we will need in that particular case is a method for women to approach their government without fear to take care of their health immediately and that baby's.

In addition, a judge and a prosecutor need true rehabilitative services in that area, so if we take a drug user, put him on probation, "Go out and sin no more," we know he or she is going to fail. Right? So we need a closed setting with current institutions or within the penal system where actual drug rehabilitation takes place. Thanks, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sims follows:]

## PREPARED STATEMENT OF STEPHEN M. SIMS

Senator Coats and Honorable Members of the Subcommittee:

First of all I wish to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify before this Senate Subcommittee.

The written correspondence of Senator Dan Coats of September 26, 1989, has requested that I testify from my experience as a prosecuting attorney, and as the former chairperson of his House of Representatives drug task force. He has specifically requested that I address the following:

First, how a prosecutor can help control (short-term) and solve (long-term) the current drug problem;

Secondly, what federal authorities can do to solve the drug problem; and,

I have been asked to give my opinion on specific frustrations that I, as a state prosecutor have encountered in this area.

### I. A brief overview of the drug situation in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In order to address the three general questions posed by Senator Dan Coats, it is beneficial to put the questions in context from my perspective here in Allen County.

During the past four years the "street drug of choice" has changed from heroin, to cocaine, to crack. First, I think a prosecutor must recognize the impact caused by the nature of the drug which becomes a drug of choice throughout a city. As a drug of choice changes, a new analysis must always be done to determine what latent effects are actually produced by the change.

In particular, heroin has a tendency to put its user to sleep or into a passive state. The use of heroin has significant consequences for society. By way of example, a lack of productivity. There are medical substitutes for heroin. Cocaine, and finally crack, produces a very active addict. Indeed, the user of crack is compelled to action. Further, crack has no medical substitute. Thus, there is no easy medical method to deal with the effects on the user when he or she "comes down" from their high. That being the case, the cocaine user, being actively and highly motivated, is energetically seeking out use of a drug that allows no substitutes. A very excellent article which advances this view is "Crackdown:, by James A. Wilson and John J. DiIulio, The News Republic, pp. 21-25, July 10, 1989.

In Fort Wayne, during a twelve-month period, the burglary rate increased approximately forty-five percent (45%), and the robbery rate increased approximately thirty-eight percent (38%). In my opinion both of these increases had a direct relationship to the fact that "crack cocaine" has become the drug of choice throughout the city. The drug, with no medical substitute, produces a highly-addicted, highly-active user.

The use of crack cocaine in Fort Wayne is significant and has increased dramatically over the past four (4) years. As of this writing, the Fort Wayne Police Department has, with the use of search warrants issued by our office, raided over thirty (30) crack houses in 1989. On April 7, 1989, my office suspended any plea bargains whatsoever on drug dealing cases, house burglaries, and all roberries for a period of one (1) year as an experiment to see what a impact no plea bargain policy would have.

In recognizing the crack situation, one should note that House Hearings held within the past two years indicate that Detroit is an international port of entry for cocaine. As a result, massive quantities of pure cocaine are locating in close proximity to Fort Wayne, Indiana. The preferred method of distribution in the city involves runners who, by bus or car, or other methods, transport drugs via interstate to Fort Wayne from Detroit. One method which is not uncommon, is for the Detroit dealer to locate or produce a local cocaine addict. Sometimes the addict is given drugs and money and their houses are turned into distribution centers. On other occasions, "cheap houses" are rented, and drug houses with metal doors and barred windows are established.

**The problem in Fort Wayne has entered a second stage, that is, women of child-bearing age who have become addicted to cocaine, are delivering babies that have been physically and/or mentally damaged by their mother's addition while they are still in the fetal stage. In Fort Wayne, during the past eighteen (18) months, there have been approximately thirty (30) identified cocaine babies. The estimated cost, according to the Department of Public Welfare, will exceed one million dollars.**

## II. Law Enforcement's Response.

From my vantage point as a prosecutor, **no** single **response** by law enforcement, short-term or long-term, will in of itself be sufficient. Secondly, no law enforcement responses without education, rehabilitation, and the support of the citizenry will be adequate. All are necessary for both long-term and short-term problem solving.

I had occasion the other day to speak at Elmhurst High School to a group of students with regard to drugs. After class, two young people approached me and thanked me for my time and concern. They indicated that they had both quit taking drugs but that in a way they felt helpless because while they were concerned with the problem, they couldn't do much. In talking to the young ladies I told them that I was very pleased that they had stopped taking drugs and I encouraged them to continue to work to remain drug free. What I also pointed out to them was that they had to recognize that while they did not have the power to change the world, they did have the power to change the world around them. I explained to them that as a local prosecutor I could not save the world either, but I could take responsibility for those things which occurred within Allen County. I explained to the ladies that if each of us did everything we could **with our worlds**, that little by little the world would change for the better.
What does this story have to do with drug enforcement in Allen County? First of all, a local prosecutor does not have the logistical capability to do an investigation in Columbia in an attempt to interdict massive quantities of illegal drugs. It is, therefore, obvious that interdiction at a national level and international level must come from federal authorities and/or federal authorities who are joined in a task force or forces with state and local authorities. Our federal task force in Fort Wayne functions well under United States Attorney James Richmond's direction and Assistant United States District Attorney David Miller's local execution of his policies.

Equally as obvious is the fact that federal enforcement officers do not have the capacity to be everywhere all of the time. Consequently, our office, the Fort Wayne Police Department, the Allen County Police Department, and the Indiana State Police, must and do cooperate with members of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, federal narcotics agents and the local federal task force.

However, our office recognizes its logistical limitations and its special responsibilities to concentrate on street-level dealers or the mid-size dealers, and the users. In particular, the office of the prosecuting attorney united in task-force style with the Narcotics Division of the Fort Wayne Police Department under Police Chief Neil Moore and Narcotics Deputy Chief Pat A. Harper.

As Wilson and DiIulio note, people are not introduced to cocaine by Columbians at our local airport. They are introduced to cocaine and crack by alleged friends or by an acquaintance who is a street dealer. One introduction after another ultimately produces our drug problem. As the introduction of the drugs and users are on an individual basis, locally we, in Fort Wayne, must target the street-level dealers and the mid-level dealers, as well as users. Therefore, while federal authorities (with the cooperation of local task forces) interdict international and national shipments, local prosecutors must not allow a "void of law enforcement" to exist by ignoring the critical street-level dealer and ordinary user.

To be effective in law enforcement, the importance of each group must be recognized, and law enforcement must attempt to interdict cocaine use at each and every level. I believe in Fort Wayne both the federal authorities, state authorities, and our office are doing this. Additional funding is needed federally and locally for this joint effort.

## III. OVERVIEW OF THE SECONDARY EFFECTS OF THE DRUG SITUATION IN FORT WAYNE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RESPONSE.

As I have indicated heretofore in this testimony, the drug problem in Fort Wayne has spread to a second generation, that is the innocent child born from a mother addicted of cocaine. This problem began manifesting itself significantly in Allen County approximately eighteen (18) months ago. As a result, there is available to the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney approximately thirty (30) case histories. At the present time, I have called the Grand Jury into session to examine in depth the problems confronting government in this area and local government in particular. As a result, I can give this subcommittee some preliminary observations and findings. I stress that these are preliminary observations. First, medical authorities and health care providers who cooperate in this area are afforded immunity under Indiana Law (I.C. 31-6-11-7). Further, health care providers are required to report endangered children and their condition to the Department of Public Welfare and to document the child neglect or abuse (I.C. 31-6-11-6). It has been the law in Indiana for several years that the need to protect our children abrogates the medical privilege (I. C. 31-6-11-8). The medical authorities in Allen County, in complying with Indiana law, have referred suspected "cocaine babies" immediately to the Department of Public Welfare. The procedure in Allen County has been rapid action by the Department of Public welfare and the juvenile court authorities. A Child In Need of Services petition (according to Charles Pratt, Juvenile Court Referee) is filed and an initial hearing held within seventy-two (72) hours of birth of the child. Juvenile court jurisdiction as well as authority to proceed by the DPW relies in part upon the criminal statute of Child Neglect and is set forth in I.C. 35-46-1-4. Health officers and juvenile court authorities report to this office that in a majority of cases to date parental rights will be permanently terminated. This situation has frightening implications for the child, for the parent, and for society. The DPW sets up individual programs of attempted rehabilitation not only for the mother but for the family of the mother. This is done so that the family does not accidentally continue to enable the cocaine abuser to continue in her ways. At this time, the majority of women who are in this category are not successfully completing the rehabilitation.

The prosecutor's primary responsibility in this area is to enforce the laws as they are written, with an eye to the protecting the health of the mother and the health of the child. Consequently, my initial prosecutorial attitude is that the mother who is addicted to cocaine and finds out she is pregnant should be afforded diversionary programs **if she immediately** seeks assistance for herself during the time of pregnancy. At this time, the DPW relies upon such established agencies as Lutheran Social Services and Matthew 24, a local health and medical facility for the less advantaged. Formal pretrial legislation should be enacted by the Indiana General Assembly in this area as well as by the federal government. These legislative acts should provide the prenatal care for those who are not otherwise able to attain it. While this proposal may sound expensive, the failure to so provide will be more expensive both in terms of human suffering and in long-term taxpayer expenses as many of these physically and/or mentally damaged children become wards of the state. Disclosure of the condition of cocaine babies to prospective adoptive parents may significantly harm their chances of successfully being adopted.

Traditional law enforcement agencies do not enter this area of investigation until several months have passed. This creates special problems for the prosecutor and the DPW. Is it beneficial to society to prosecute a woman when her case is one and one-half years old and she has succeeded in ridding herself of cocaine addiction? I would suggest that an exercise of prosecutorial discretion not to prosecute under such circumstances is appropriate.

In Allen County, Deputy Chief Pat Harper has assigned juvenile narcotics officer, Dottie Davies, to work directly with the DPW. Said officer now receives all information from the DPW at the 72 hour hearing. This allows the DPW and the police officer to coordinate the investigation with the medical authorities, the mother, and child. All of this information will, within a matter of a few weeks, be reviewed with the Prosecuting Attorney's Office to make case by case decisions as to whether or not criminal charges should be added to the civil CHINS petition (Possession of Cocaine, Distriction, Neglect of a Dependent, etc.).

The most critical need which the state and the federal government can provide in this area is resources for the treatment of the pregnant addict. Secondly, federal and state pretrial diversion programs coupled with this treatment are needed; and finally, where formal charging is desirable, treatment programs which may be incorporated into the sentencing by the prosecutor through a plea agreement and/or by the judge are needed.

I would emphasize that this comprehensive approach should be developed in "Task Force Style" by cooperation and mutual education of health care providers, juvenile court judges, juvenile court probation officers, the Department of Public Welfare, the Prosecuting Attorney and investigative police agencies. I am pleased to say that in Fort Wayne, these respective agencies are actively examining the problems and working towards both short and long-term solutions.

## IV. SOME SPECIFIC PROSECUTORIAL FRUSTRATIONS.

1. While interdiction must continue at both international, national, and local levels so long as there are addicts, there will be demand. A prosecutor and a judge at the state level currently have two realistic sentence options for a person convicted of possession of cocaine. First, they may be sent to prison. Second, they may be placed on probation. In Indiana, the reality is that no systematic, effective cocaine rehabilitation treatment is available to cocaine addicts. It is also a reality that a cocaine addict who is given a suspended sentence without close rehabiliative supervision will not successfully complete probation. Consequently judges must be afforded the opportunity to give a meaningful sentence, one that includes actual rehabilitation treatment of the drug addict, both in the suspended sentence scenario and the executed sentence scenario.

2. Northeast Indiana lacks sufficient lab facilities and personnel for law enforcement generally and drug analysis in particular. That is, adequate personnel are not available and in some cases neither is equipment. I strongly support the Indiana State Police networks and have indicated that, for law enforcement needs, regional Indiana State Police labs must be fully staffed, fully equipped, and expanded.

3. A frustration for State prosecutors in Indiana that is particular to the State is the fact that under Indiana law the State has no right to a speedy trial. In prosecution of drug dealers, court rules often allow the defendant to stall his case for months and from time to time even years. The federal court, particularly in Northeastern Indiana, moves its criminal caseload in a more even-handed manner as between defendant and State

## V. CONCLUSION.

In concluding, I would reiterate that interdiction is important and that interdiction at the international and national level must be done by federal authorities and/or federal authorities joined in "Task Force Style" with state and local authorities. Further, the State and local officers must supplement this federal effort by vigorous enforcement of State laws against street level dealers and users. One of the purposes is to not inadvertently leave a "void" in enforcement by only pursuing big-time dealers.

Further, comprehensive enforcement means that a judge and a prosecutor must at sentencing have the option of ordering rehabilitative treatment that will actually be provided to the drug addict, particularly the poor. The prosecutor's main responsibility is the protection of life and the prosecutor at the federal and state level should be encouraged by appropriate legislation and funding to enter pretrial diversion programs where all pregnant women addicts may, without fear, come to their government and seek help.

Additionally, those who sell drugs must be vigorously prosecuted and must be consistently sentenced to executed time. Those who use drugs or sell them must take responsibility for their actions. Ultimately it is "the user" who provides his or her money (or money stolen from other citizens) to enhance the growth of international organized crime. It is the user as well as the seller who is morally responsible for the murder of twenty (20) Columbian prosecutors and for the execution of seven (7) Columbian Supreme Court Justices. It is ultimately both the dealer and the user who are responsible for the generation of children who are being born into this world physically deficient or mentally handicapped. Therefore, the user as well as the dealer must face appropriate criminal prosecution.

Senator COATS. Thank you for your testimony.

Charles Redd, we thank you for representing the City Council and look forward to your testimony.

Mr. REDD. Senator Coats, thank you so much, but I am not so certain I am representing the City Council, but I am representing the district where there is evidence of vast use of cocaine and crack cocaine, and I'd like to compliment you on convening this group, because I think it's your stature in the U.S. Senate that all these people are here and with all three networks probably looking, so maybe we can get the message out.

Senator COATS. I just want to set the record straight. They are here because there is a serious problem in Fort Wayne, and they have got a lot of chance to see me, in the Three Rivers parade and everything else. [Laughter.]

I sincerely believe they are here because they really believe there is a serious problem in this city, and they want to address it.

Mr. REDD. I understand.

Senator COATS. Plus they get my mail all the time.[Laughter.]

Mr. REDD. The Councilmanic District which I represent perhaps has received the greatest amount of attention with the introduction of crack cocaine to many of the residents. There is ample data available from Juvenile authorities and local hospitals to make the entire city of Fort Wayne conscious of the fact that infants, born to crack and cocaine users are in need of long-term professional care until they are able to eliminate the dependency. The mothers of these children who live in my district are unable to develop the strength to separate themselves from the marketing skills of those who are continuously present offering escape from the reality of their condition.

The conditions that I refer to are not uncommon in other cities. Adequate housing at affordable rates, durable clothing for themselves and their children, nutritious food at affordable prices, sufficient medical care, transportation to and from a place of employment which will provide sufficient income to care for themselves and their children, which also in some cases require adequate and affordable child care.

A review of the Census Tracts of my district will serve as broad indicators of the accessible market for crack sales. These Census Tracts have a population of nearly 20,000 that are mostly racial minorities. The family income is approximately 52 to 55 percent of the family incomes in other areas. The unemployment rate is twice that of other parts of the city. The human service delivery systems are unavailable, in many cases, after certain working hours, and they also have limitations because of their budget constraints. All of these conditions must be faced every day and night by these citizens. Consequently, the dealers of death say, "Come unto me all of you poor and all of you desolate. I will give you joy beyond compare—for $20."

Cocaine is an elitist drug and it is expensive. Until recently, only the most sophisticated person with available finances could afford "doing" coke. There are those who are experimenting with the different uses of cocaine. They lace it with various substances in order to have a "new," exotic feeling which is later described to potential customers which will unknowingly serve as vital links in the chain of distribution by sharing their experience with others. Crack is the result of an accident. By adding a few ingredients and using a recipe similar to the one used for making peanut brittle, cocaine becomes smokable and multiplies its use.

Once consumed, crack instantly creates an insatiable dependency. Conversion of anything in order to obtain sufficient cash to purchase more, becomes the 24-hour-per-day job for those who are addicted. They work from the time they get up to the time they go to sleep. Children will use their lunch money, sell their Intendo tapes, and lie about what they did with the money they earned. Teenagers with large families, develop networks and borrow, or steal goods that can be converted to cash. We oftentimes are informed of teenagers trying to sell jewelry, antiques and coins of great value. Burglaries are committed by children 11 years old—aluminum siding, copper plumbing, lead pipes, utility company wiring and other property is being stolen and sold for cash.

While it is true that the conditions mentioned earlier in this presentation contribute to the sale and consumption of crack cocaine, where it is sold and consumed must also be examined. In my district, you can observe what many feel to be crack transactions at any time of day or night. In order to smoke crack, consumers will usually avoid the public view, they hide, especially if there is fear of arrest. If they believe that the person who sees them imposes no threat of arrest, they will smoke in public.

Everyone who has a commitment to improving the quality of life in their respective communities has some idea of what they feel would be a solution to the problem of drug abuse. All of the solutions that I have heard are good, and they all cost dollars. Nothing is free. There are both direct and indirect costs in each of these solutions.

In my judgment, the most lasting solution comes from a comprehensive strategy involving those social and economic institutions that nurture the growth of those who will be the future of this Nation. It means drastic revisions of education policies which will make it possible for children to experience more gratification and less stress. It means more tolerance by the business community and their reinvestment in the human resources of the community where they do business. It requires an attractive program that will teach parenting adults of the dangers of drugs. It requires the reallocation of some of the Federal and State resources in order to provide professional care for recovering addicts. And, it requires further study. But this time let's study to people who have survived all of the contributing factors to become fully functioning and contributors in a positive manner to our community. There are young people who have survived all of the pressures imposed by unemployment, poor housing, and a less than quality education. They display the strength not to do drugs. In each of the cases that I am personally familiar with, alternatives to drug use was available in the form of music, travel, study, employment, peer group, and family relationships. Each, provides sustaining gratification.

Then there are those programs which will require structure. They could be sports, theater, or a working environment with job satisfaction. They could include more confinement facilities with more intensive therapy.

Neighborhoods such as those in my district require another kind of a Marshall Plan. Single family houses need to be built to replace those demolished because them being in an unsafe condition. Neighborhood Associations must be willing to spend additional time monitoring illegal activities and reporting these activities to law enforcement officials. More police may be necessary, more prosecutors and judges may be necessary for the short haul, or at least until a real and lasting solution can be found. State Legislatures must impose stiffer penalties for violators such as no parole for second time offenders until at least 25 years have been served.

I know that the problems of crack cocaine and other euphoric-producing substances know no barriers because of race, sex, age or political affiliation. The evidence of its wide spread use is only a symptom of a greater and deeper problem facing my community. It is the problem of neglect. It is the problem of why the residents of my district feel abandoned. The problem must be more closely examined as institutional and not individuals.

Once again I would like to express my gratitude to you, Senator Coats, and to the other members of the subcommittee for allowing me an opportunity to bring comment. I firmly believe that we are on the right track to save the future of this Nation. All of us must make a renewed commitment.

Senator COATS. Thank you very much, Charles.

Ken Watson, Chief Probation Officer/Director of Court Services for the Juvenile Probation Department, we thank you for your testimony this morning.

Mr. WATSON. Senator Coats and members of the panel: As Mr. Redd said, I am not sure who I represent. I am licensed by the State, employed by the courts, paid by the county and deal with several city problems. [Laughter.]

But on this, limited to crack cocaine, I think I need to go back a little, too. In 1986 the word on the street, at least coming from a tip, was a term called "Primo," which we had never heard before, which is basically marijuana laced with cocaine. We were concerned about that. I got with Mr. Sims and we got some money to run some testing on those individuals that we had earmarked or we knew were involved in controlled substances.

We tested 187 individuals on that, and from January of 1987 to June, in that sampling we had 45 individuals who had cocaine in their system. Because of lack of funds we stopped. But I think that was our first indication that something was on the street besides traditionally alcohol and the use of marijuana. Because of that in 1987, we have now instituted mandatory urinalysis for all adolescents coming into the system that we had started on September 11.

But what is interesting, from September 11 to September 30 we had 15 individuals. Out of a population we had almost 42 percent of the individuals coming in contact with us were dirty with some type of substance, but basically from cocaine at that period were 15.

Mr. Redd pointed out, no one else has pointed out so far who to look at, because looking at the population that comes in contact at least with the Juvenile Justice System, of those individuals who are dirty with cocaine and self-reported crack cocaine, the majority came from lower economic family structures. They also came from families structured with other members involved in criminal activity.

A high percentage were no longer in school. They had been "due processed," dropped out, pushed out, whatever terminology we would like to use. They also came in contact with drugs at a very early age, and most of them had few opportunities to participate in legitimate activities within a community, what we would call "ripe" kids to have a business. One of the problems we want to get at, the majority were from our minority community, that when you go down to the courthouse on any morning and see vans pull up and individuals and there are ten of them handcuffed together, eight of them will be from the minority community.

I think that needs to be pointed out when we are talking about crack cocaine, because crack cocaine is hitting a specific portion of our community, the adolescent and adult population, and there are other reasons. I think we need to look at that, that the caseloads, at least in the Juvenile Division, are increasing. We are running over 250 cases a month.

With a mandatory urinalysis we are pinpointing users which we think is very important. Before we can do anything with them, we have to pinpoint who they are. We are starting to do a very good job at that. Law enforcement is doing very well in the arrest area, we are now identifying them, but one of the breakdowns that comes in: What do we do with them?

In our community, like many communities, "checkbook justice" is alive and well. If you have money, you can get treatment. If you have third-party payments, you can get treatment. However, the majority of individuals, both juvenile and adults, coming into the system are coming from our most disenfranchised and lower economic groups where they cannot get treatment unless the legitimate treatment agents, of which we have a number within our community who do an excellent job, will give indigent beds. So we have a total breakdown there. We are doing very good on arrest, we are doing very good on identification, but we are doing very poorly on where we send these individuals to.

As the eminent criminologist, John Wilson, said, "you can build better prisons, you can build bigger jails, we can throw them all in there, we will weld the doors up and if they are in there at least we know they are not in our front room." That has nice emotional appeal, but it's bad fiscal policy.

This community is going to have to take a look at system design, not just money from the Federal Government. We have to look at our educational system, what has happened to these kids, because if they are removed they become an additional problem to the total community with a lack of job opportunity. So the drug itself that we are dealing with started—and we back up a little—with a lot of adolescents coming from the Detroit area, there is no question about that. We would adjudicate them delinquent, because most of the charges the prosecutor could get out of the police is visiting a common nuisance. And it's a legal thing when you have to deal with that. You are in a misdemeanor area. We would send them back to Detroit, they would be back on our streets in 48 hours or up to 2 weeks.

At least this community, our Juvenile Relations Division, has developed a local policy: If you are in our community, you do not reside in our community, there is no legitimate reason for you to be in our community and if you are found involved even with visiting a common nuisance, you are committed to the State training schools. We have done that, to the cost of $10,000 per case to the taxpayers. That's the only way we could get the message across.

Young people are still coming from Detroit. We do have gang activity. In fact, a 14-year-old was just arrested a week ago who was a member of the Crips with colors in this community. So that influx has already started. A large percentage of adolescents are runners. They are moving the drugs, they are operating crack houses under the pretense that if you are a juvenile you will get a less severe sanction within a community. It is typical around the country, it is typical here.

I think we are starting to deal with that. A couple of areas we will be embarking on is the mentor home concept. We are going to be asking the community, and especially the minority community, to take kids in their home for a 6-month period to be as mentors, right in the same neighborhood, in conjunction with probation, with the Welfare Department, with doing counseling with the natural family and so on, these individuals who are in drug trafficking.

We have also set up a program called "Wilderness Challenge," which is near Leo, Indiana. It is a group challenge course, 36 elements, simple things like climbing a 45-foot pole, jumping to catch a trapeze eight feet away with no net. We would like you to join us, Senator, if you ever have time to do it. We have got marks up there we wouldn't jump.

But I think that is an attempt, and I think that attempt that traditional treatments that we looked at in the 1960's and 1970's are no longer working. We are going to have to be a little more innovative, and it's not just money. System design to start dealing with individuals and using capital to improve on some good correctional principles, and I will stop there.

[The prepared statement Mr. Watson follows:]

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
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Supervisors:
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DUANE A. HINSHAW

Regional Offices:
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Northwest 428-7176
South 428-7153
East Central 428-7100
East Allen County 493-2532

## PREPARED STATEMENT OF KENNETH E. WATSON

October 5, 1989

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee on Child and Family Drug Abuse and Alcoholism of the United States Senate Labor and Human Resources Commission:

I will not burden you with discussion of the concept of juvenile delinquency, since you are well-informed of the dearth of literature covering this topic. I will limit my remarks to the area of drug and alcohol abuse as it applies to the adolescent offender population of Allen County, Indiana instead.

The Allen Superior Court/Family Relations Division had the following referral rate for the years 1979-1987:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1979 | 2608 |
| 1980 | 1810 |
| 1981 | 2025 |
| 1982 | 2617 |
| 1983 | 2616 |
| 1984 | 2823 |
| 1985 | 3056 |
| 1986 | 3025 |
| 1987 | 3145 |

The following numbers are that of drug and alcohol offenses that occurred during the same years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1979 | 122 |
| 1980 | 77 |
| 1981 | 109 |
| 1982 | 169 |
| 1983 | 162 |
| 1984 | 188 |
| 1985 | 263 |
| 1986 | 248 |
| 1987 | 223 |

These figures only represent those individuals who have come in contact with law enforcement and have been charged with a specific offense relating to drugs and alcohol. However, they are significant enough to warrant a closer look.

In 1986, through self-reporting by probation officers, it was found that marijuana laced with cocaine was being marketed within our community, and that the term "Primo" was a common term being used by a portion of our youthful offenders.

Because of our concern of possible cocaine usage, the Allen County Juvenile Probation Department, in agreement with Prosecutor Stephen Sims, embarked on a drug and alcohol screening and research project to test 182 youth that probation officers identified as having definite substance abuse patterns.

Due to limited funding, the number of youth had to be restricted, but a startling pattern emerged from the sampling that reinforced the department's original concern.

From January through June of 1987, 182 youth were tested. Sixty-eight individuals (37%) were found to have alcohol within their systems while sixty-nine individuals (38%) had alcohol as well as an additional chemical substance in their systems. In addition, an alarming number of individuals, forty-five juveniles (25%), tested positive for cocaine.

This empirical information reinforced probation officers' perceptions that cocaine was in fact being sold and used within our community.

The median age of this population was approximately 15.5 years of age. In just looking at the forty-five juveniles who tested positive for cocaine, the following profile of the user/abuser came forth. The offender often:

1) was a child from a poor family
2) was a child in a family with other members who were/are involved in various criminal acts
3) was a non-achiever in the school situation with a high percentage of the child's peers no longer attending school
4) was in contact with drugs from an early age accompanied by delinquent or antisocial acts
5) has few opportunities to participate in legitimate and rewarding activities

The drug testing research was discontinued in 1977 because of lack of funding. However, in the short time research was pursued, we were made aware that if we truly wanted to deal with the drug and alcohol issues facing our community, mandatory testing for juvenile offenders was a necessity. Our community could not eliminate drug use until we identified the substance abuser, provide them with adequate treatment and support systems and hold them accountable for their behavior.

In September of 1989, mandatory drug screening for juveniles entering the criminal justice system was initiated. From September 11 to September 30, 223 juveniles were tested. Sixty-seven individuals tested positive for alcohol or drug substances within their systems.

Attached find the drug testing results along with drug screening procedures of our division.

The alarming figure - fifteen individuals tested positive for cocaine usage in a 19-day period.

This indicates that cocaine is being more widely used than earlier predications. The figures also show that alcohol and marijuana are still the drugs of choice among the adolescent population with an emerging pattern of amphetamine use as well.

With this information, the threshold question; we now have the capability of identifying alcohol and drug abusers but what are we going to do with them?

The specific climate for cocaine use has been identified basically with young black males who reside in our central city. It must be looked at separately from other offenders in that a percentage are emerging from the Detroit area and that these offenders act as runners, look-outs and even as "crack house" operators. Their involvement in the crack cocaine trade is their opportunity to make money, since the crack cocaine trade offers them an opportunity for employment.

Coupled with the growing crack cocaine problem and other drug usage of the general population, the Allen County Juvenile Probation Department, through mandatory drug assessments, can now identify abusers in the early stages. In an effort to confront these problems, the Department has developed a Wilderness Challenge Program utilizing a natural environment and adventure-based counseling to try and redirect youthful offenders from criminal activity.

Through the private sector, a 36-element course has been constructed on approximately 103 acres of natural woodland located outside of Harlan, Indiana which offers these incentives to redirect the drug-abusing adolescent.

One major difficulty is that this program has limited use because of a lack of funding for staff. The existing staff in the Probation Department perform a double function by delivering existing probation services along with the adventure-based counseling component as time permits.

We will not know how effective this will be until we have permanent staff members to deal with the abusing adolescents on a permanent basis. It should be pointed out that the majority of youthful offenders are from family structures that do not have insurance or other resources available to them to purchase treatment from conventional programs and, in reality, our community is involved in "checkbook justice". This translates to the offender that if you have money, you can obtain services. If you are poor, you receive incarceration.

The Wilderness Challenge concept could provide equal opportunities for all segments of our community so that everyone may have the opportunity to redirect their energies into a more productive lifestyle.

We have found that the traditional approach of counseling and threats of incarceration have been totally ineffective with the drug-using adolescent population, that new and unique approaches must be developed, such as adventure-based counseling, if we are to have any impact on this population. The philosophy of "trail 'em, nail 'em and jail 'em" only fills up our detention centers, jails and prisons and creates a larger problem for the community. Incarceration alone does not address the underlying problems of the lack of education, the lack of employment opportunities, the problems in developing alternative lifestyles and finally, the lack of accountability. The state has taken it upon itself the burden of changing behavior and the burden of change must be placed on the individual to redirect the undesirable behavior. In other words, we must offer opportunities to the adolescent population to redirect their lifestyles, not just lecturing them and, if they refuse to take advantage of this type of opportunity, then punitive sanctions must be enforced.

I wish to thank the committee for this opportunity to express my thoughts and observation in this very serious condition facing us not only in our community but in our nation as well.

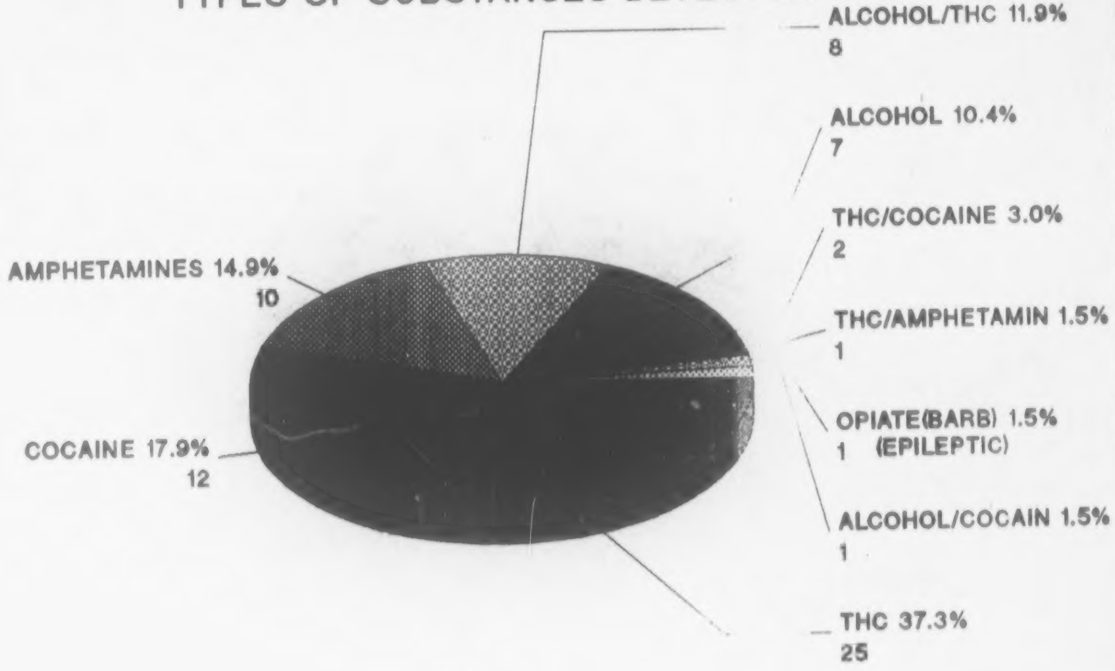
Respectfully,

Ken Watson

Kenneth E. Watson
Director of Court Services
Allen Superior Court
Family Relations/Juvenile Probation
Allen County, Indiana

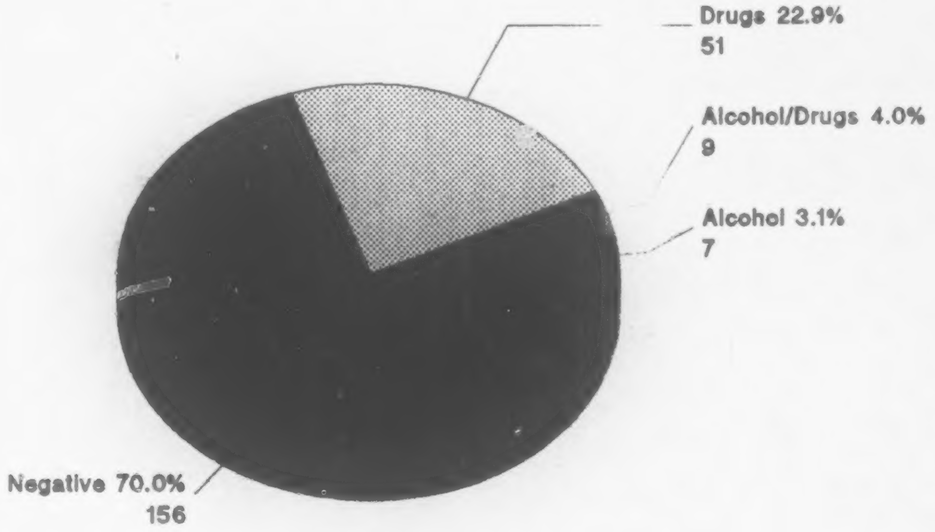
KEW/rlk

# WOOD YOUTH CENTER DRUG TESTING
## TYPES OF SUBSTANCES DETECTED



N = 67 JUVENILES DIRTY FOR ALCOHOL &/OR DRUGS

**WOOD YOUTH CENTER DRUG TESTING RESULTS**
**September 1989**



N = 223 Juveniles

## DRUG SCREENING

| | |
|---|---|
| Instrumentation: | SYVA EDS |
| Location: | Nurse's Office, Wood Youth Center |
| Supplies: | New Refrigeration<br>Disinfectant<br>Gloves<br>Plastic bag sealer |
| Cost: | $5.00 per screen |

### Policy Statement:

The Allen Superior Court, Family Relations Division has determined a need for screening its juvenile population for drug use. Two areas of drug testing are being employed:

1.) Health screening - as a part of Wood Youth Center's normal health screening process, urinalysis will be conducted on each child to provide early identification of potential health risks to the child, along with appropriate referrals to treatment services. This procedure, regardless of positive findings, involves no prosecution.

2.) Monitoring phase - urinalysis monitors the probation progress and provides credible and timely information on a probationer's continued use of or abstinence from specific drugs.

### Juveniles Admitted to Wood Youth Center:

1.) After Wood Youth Center admission documentation is completed, the youth care worker will complete the Drug Test Request Form.

2.) Between 8:00 A.M. and 10:15 P.M., immediately after admission search the child is escorted by the youth care worker to the restroom on the west end of the classroom for the urine sample.

Between 10:15 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. detention staff will obtain a urine sample, utilizing the front restroom. (This procedure is necessary because of limited staff during these hours.)

STAFF MEMBERS ARE TO REMAIN WITH JUVENILE AT ALL TIMES.

NOTE: IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE SPREAD OF

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, POLICY 2-8251-1 OF THE WOOD

YOUTH CENTER POLICY AND PROCEDURE, OPERATIONS AND SECURITY MANUAL WILL BE STRICTLY FOLLOWED.

3.) The youth care worker will label the sample with the child's name, time of sample, first initial and last name of youth care worker and the Admission Registration Number.

4.) After sample is received from child, it will be given to the tester along with Drug Test Request Form. The sample shall be tested and the results as well as the tester's name recorded on the following:
   a. Drug Test Request Form
   b. Central Control Log
   c. Medical Card
   d. Machine Log (date, time of test, child's name, tester's name, referral source, results)

5.) The yellow copy of the completed Drug Test Request Form shall be stapled to the Admission Form to be sent to the court on the following judicial calendar day. The original form should be placed in the Research File and the pink copy in Wood Youth Center's file.

IF SAMPLE IS TESTED AS NEGATIVE IT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

6.) If sample is positive for any substance, a duplicate test shall be conducted. The sample is placed in a plastic bag marked with the initials of tester, date, and time of the test, and then placed in freezer in nurse's office.

EACH PERSON HANDLING THE SAMPLE WILL INITIAL THE PLASTIC BAG FOR CONTINUITY.

7.) When final disposition of the case is made, the Intake Officer will notify the Wood Youth Center when a positive sample can be disposed. Disposal procedures are yet to be selected by the court.

Sample Brought In By Probation Department:

1.) Probation officers collect samples at external sites following PROCEDURES FOR URINALYSIS. These samples shall be placed in sealable plastic bags. The officer shall write the juvenile's name on this bag. In addition, the officer shall write his own name as sample observer and the time and place the sample was collected in the bag. If the person transferring the sample to Wood Youth Center is different from the observer, transporter shall record their name on the bag as well.

2.) Probation officer brings in urine specimen with completed Drug Test Request Form. (in space for Admission #, P.O. name is written.)

3.) Plastic bag containing sample shall be given either personally to the tester or placed in the nurse's office refrigerator by the transporter.

4.) If testing is done immediately, the results are recorded on:
   a. Drug Test Request Form (with white copy to research file, remaining copies to probation officer)
   b. Machine Log

5.) Sample is placed in plastic bag, marked with initials and last name of tester, date, time of test and placed in freezer in Central Control.

6.) When final disposition of the case is made, the Intake Officer will notify the Wood Youth Center when a positive sample can be disposed. Disposal procedures are yet to be selected by the Court. If there is no active case with intake involvement the field officer will notify.

Senator COATS. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

I am going to go in reverse order here with some questions and open it up to the panel. Ken, you have had a long record of documented success in dealing with juveniles. In dealing with juveniles now that are crack-related problems, cocaine-related problems, is it a different dimension? Is it something different than what you have experienced before? You hinted that you have to apply new techniques, it's a new day, but how different is it? How can you translate the success you have had before into a successful program now?

Mr. WATSON. Well, you know, when I look at crack cocaine and the other drugs, I don't see a big difference in the addiction, and so on. I see a big difference where it's being sold and the violence connected to it and the profit with this. I think for a substance abuser, be they crack cocaine and so on, with adolescents it's back to individual attention, dealing with them on an individual basis or a group process, not just an hour a week, not in what I call sitting in a fur-lined foxhole giving advice for one hour a week and having people come in and out. It's a 24-hour-a-day operation. You have got to make contact, you have got to do the drug urinalysis to make sure they are clean. You have got to be sure there is a consequence, and you have got to give them opportunities to redirect. It's very easy to lecture people and it's very easy in a concept, "Just say no." But when you are talking a hundred bucks to go down a block, just to drop off a paper bag, it has economic consequence on this.

And I think it's really dealing with people that you do care, that the systems sometimes become uncaring and we process people, we don't really hold our hand out and lead them and direct them and hold them accountable, not making excuses for them. Too many people make excuses in the whole system, "Well, they are sick," "they are addicted." That's not the issue. The issue is, "You are going to change your life style."

Just like probation, part of the problem with probation is 8:00 to 5:00. Crime is committed from basically 8 p.m. at night to 4 a.m. in the morning. So the system isn't even working. The only ones working at that is law enforcement, and we have surveillance officers in the streets. We stop at the people's house every night. We talk to them, we check them. They know we are serious; it's not lip service. And a lot of stuff we do, Senator, is lip service. We talk tough, but we don't back it up.

Senator COATS. You are talking, though, about a very hands-on, intense relational type of system?

Mr. WATSON. Yes, sir.

Senator COATS. Aren't we subject to just having that kind of a process overwhelmed by numbers here, by the dimension of the problem? Where could we look to that support structure that we are talking about outside of the institutionalized, taxpayer-financed realm of providing services? Is there a way we can look to the community, to volunteers, to the churches, to neighborhood associations, to extended families? Is there a way we can broaden the involvement of other support institutions to provide the kind of intense "I care about you as a person," not just running numbers through the system?

Mr. WATSON. Yes, absolutely. That was part of the mentor home program.

Senator COATS. Describe that a little bit.

Mr. WATSON. The mentor home program, we are going to try to get individuals within the communities, be they single, married, so on, of good character, who will take a child into their home—when I say "child," it could be six foot tall, carrying a switchblade knife—but it's basically delinquent children.

Senator COATS. How are you going to recruit? How do you recruit those people?

Mr. WATSON. Standard marketing, just like industry, plus we are paying for it. $700 a month for that, we will pick up all the insurance liability. It will be part of the probation system to work with that.

Senator COATS. I see. So the Probation Department will have a program in place whereby you will pay couples or homes to take these children?

Mr. WATSON. Absolutely, but it's mentors. It's not a foster home. It's an integrated system working with those natural parents, using those people as mentors and paying the costs. A lot of times government likes to scape out, throw it on the private sector and not really like to pay for it. But the issue what I am saying here, we are talking $700 a month to a family to keep someone in the community to deal with. What we are doing right now is paying $150 a day for putting them off in a cage somewhere.

So that's what I am saying, we need to change our thoughts, we need to try to work together as a system. Yes, a lot of it is attitude. The system is already overwhelmed. You know, adult probation officers in this community carry 250 on a case load. It's getting it in a perspective: What are you dealing with? What are the social harms in this community? What are priorities? And right now crack cocaine is a priority with youth and an adult population, when you really look at it and break it down, as Chief Moore and Mr. Sims are very much aware. They are 18 to 28. You are dealing with a young population here. Instead of just running them through the system, we have got to make the system start working to redirect them, provide good opportunities. If they will not avail themselves of those opportunities, well, then, yes, then we are going to have to use steel cages.

Senator COATS. Charles, any thoughts about this program? Will your community that you described in your testimony come forward and be able to provide the kind of support system that both you and Ken have described as needed here?

Mr. REDD. I think in many instances we will find people who would be willing to do that, but more importantly there is a risk factor that is involved in it, one that the home becomes known as a haven for those people who are in the rehabilitative process, that people who are addicted to crack cocaine in my district and other districts are labeled immediately, and they have a network of information where they share, "Where is a safe place to go?" "Where can I find comfort?" "Where can I find relief from the system or the pressure that is being imposed upon them?" So whether or not we have enough is questionable, and I'd like to use the example, offer just very briefly of how difficult it is for us to find foster home care, placement for children, for infants who are addicted. There is an unwillingness on the part of adults in my district to provide that type of service, and one of the reasons why it is difficult is because the agencies that provide the support of services do not have the time nor the personnel to provide them with the type of ancillary support that they need in order to do a good job. It's very, very tough.

Senator COATS. Charles, you, in your testimony, you described a set of conditions that led to the use of reality-altering drugs.

Mr. REDD. Yes.

Senator COATS. Affordable housing, clothing and nutritious food, sufficient medical care, transportation to and from employment, sufficient child care and so forth. And I don't mean to imply that that infrastructure doesn't need to be in place and need to be addressed, but that has always existed. That existed before this drug epidemic has so gripped our communities. What is different now? What is different today that causes people to get caught up in this web of drugs that didn't exist twenty years ago?

Mr. REDD. I think probably the single most thing that has occurred is that the drug industry itself, legal and otherwise, have become more creative than those people who work for the various agencies that provide the care and the support. It is important, I think, to recognize that the introduction of crack cocaine was not, in my judgment—I don't have any real information on it—was not devised by a person who had gone and had a Ph.D. in chemistry. It was a person that was cooking something in their kitchen and found out that, "This is another way that we can make some additional money." Money, dollars signs, bottom line.

But I do think there are ways that we can provide additional care, professional care to people who are addicted, and preventive measures also if we examine where we spend our dollars. If we examine those companies, those major corporations, that we devise a reform of welfare to make more money for which they are paying less taxes and come up with a way whereby the private sector will be able to contribute on an equal basis with the public sector, I think we can generate enough financial resources to meet all needs of all the agencies that provide the professional care. I think it is a hopeful situation, not hopeless.

Senator COATS. Steve, let me ask you, we have been friends for a long time here, and let me ask you a couple of tough questions. If you don't want to answer them, that's OK.

Mr. SIMS. OK.

Senator COATS. If you take a juvenile to court and he gets assigned to a treatment program, what are the chances that you are going to see that same kid back in the system again?

Mr. SIMS. There is a good chance we are going to see him back again, although the juvenile system, very candidly, does a much better job than the adult system. Ken and I have worked directly with the judges, and most of the time if we deal with someone which is outside of our community, they get shipped. And, unfortunately, there is an overcrowding at boys' schools or girls' schools for that matter, as well as anywhere else, so they are, in a sense, warehoused.

And then, of course, the programs that Kenneth was talking about that they are beginning to place them. But there is very, very hard line, very, very rapid line in the juvenile system. For example, we picked up a juvenile from Detroit, there is no bond. A lot of people don't realize that, and by mutual agreement between Mr. Watson and myself and others in the system, they are, at the 99.9 percent level, shipped.

Senator COATS. Does that, then lead to the charge— there has been a charge floating around, "If you get picked up for drug addiction, you don't really get punished and convicted." Is that——

Mr. SIMS. Certainly, with the juvenile in our community with the cooperation between our office and Mr. Watson and the juvenile judges who did see the problem, that is really a fallacy. That is not true. The problem, of course, is that with Boy's School, they have limited jurisdiction, they are going to release them early.

In the adult system, one of the frustrations we have, you know, like the Federal system, which is in the latter part of my statement as a supplement, the State does not have the right to a speedy trial. A drug dealer bonds out and they can stall a case in our system up to a year without any great difficulty. That is not true in the Federal system. So one of the frustrating things for a State prosecutor is that when they know they are going to get jail time, one of the defense techniques is to stall it, and we are sitting there without any administrative rights to push the case forward. And that means that that person is out on the street and continuing to interact in an illegal manner.

Senator COATS. What is your opinion of some of the alternative sentencing proposals that have been advocated, the boot camp concept, and so forth? I think Michigan has a boot camp proposal, and Ken, I'd like your opinion on that, too.

Mr. SIMS. Being in the military for the first time, I think boot camp taught me a lot. I think when it is properly handled, anybody who has ever been through that system says, "I never want to do it again, but it was a great experience." So I think that is true.

The other thing that I think that we would need with it is the clear rehabilitation of drug treatment for the individual that is going through that boot camp scenario or through the probationary scenario. In addition, we need training for that individual's family, because they can inadvertently—Lutheran Social Services here is doing that, by the way, in connection with the DPW for the network, and you could inadvertently enable the drug user to continue his or her abuse.

Senator COATS. Ken, do you have an opinion on that?

Mr. WATSON. Yes. I absolutely agree with it, mainly because in the area I work at right now, 20 percent of the children are outside of wedlock, 38 percent are in single homes. They have not experienced very much structure in their life. The boot camp concept, if it's done in terms of structuring someone's life, routine along with what we call mentor-based counselling, it's worth a try. It needs— it's better than the steel cage again, because you will, in the funnel, move some of these people out. They need structure in their life. They don't have it, and I think that concept will start to address that.

Senator COATS. Sharon, you have spent years in education——

Ms. **Banks**. Yes.

Senator **Coats** [continuing]. And I would like your perspective on the role of education dealing with this problem and the role of parents.

Ms. **Banks**. I think in the area of education, we have found that many of the students who have come to see Steve as well as filter through to Mr. Watson's area and Chief Moore's, we have been labeling them as "at risk," and in dealing with the at-risk problems in through the mayor's office and working closely with the school corporations, we have found that it isn't the child at risk, it is the parent who is at risk.

But we are finding we are having trouble getting people to work with parents. Many people want to work with kids through incarceration, school programs, after-school tutoring, you name it and we have all types of menus, but there is no real follow-up or evaluation for getting the kid through the system or checking with him or having a mentor in school who really works with kids. A lot of people work with their subject matters, they work as administrators, but a lot of us in administration don't really care about what happens to the kids after school or talking to them about what is going on in their social arena outside of the academic environment.

So in working with at-risk parents, we have had several programs come up through Fort Wayne Community Schools where the parent is being assigned another adult, if you will, and it is called "Friend to Friend." That program was a spinoff through Leadership Fort Wayne. Five of us decided to mentor a parent, if you will, and not change values, because we found that the at-risk student that had been given to us at the home school and labeled "at risk" loved that parent, knew that the parent didn't have good rearing qualities or lacked giving them a lot of the financial, the clothing, etc., but they still loved that person.

So as a mentoring parent I was not able to go in and bad-mouth the parenting skills but more substantiate or help the parent go to school, not see that as a foreign environment, be involved with the child, the education as well as what he or she was doing after school and make them both understand that a lot of us are caught up, especially as an adjunct to Charles' statement, in all you know is a nice car, nice clothes, nice jewelry, a lot of things that we get through hard work and effort, but people who don't see the highway, if you will, to that in education, they just want it now.

So parents want it now, kids want it now and we are going to have to work through the educational process, not only with the DARE program, which is great, but dealing with kids in a peer-tutoring which is at one high school where a kid who has had a problem can come in and work with another kid who is entering that problem.

We have got to have those who are senior citizens going to the schools, if you will, and do some things at all levels talking to kids, talking about problems that they have had. A lot of us who are adults now, whether you are in education or not, teaching Sunday school or whatever, you have a real bad hang-up with telling kids subject matter, but few of us really share ourselves, because none of us are perfect. All of us have had problems, a lot of us have strayed, and it doesn't hurt to open up and be honest and make sure that people don't go your way, but that they understand that you are not perfect, you are trying to do the best that you can, and that works with parents and with kids.

Senator Coats. This may not be a fair question, but I want to ask each of the four panelists, give me your best shot at it: If you had the power to do one thing to solve the drug problem in Fort Wayne or to deal with the problem in Fort Wayne, what would you do, or what would you need? And I know the problem is much more complex, there is no single silver bullet, there is no magic formula, it is a comprehensive, long-term, difficult socioeconomic, values-oriented type of problem we are dealing with here, but if you could do one thing, what would you do? Sharon?

Ms. Banks. I would want to have resources, people to help, because a lot of people say they are interested, but when the rubber really meets the road you are lacking people. And as Mr. Watson said and we have discussed many times, a lot of things that we need in Fort Wayne are not money things. They are people things, volunteer, mentoring things that you can just give by time, No. 1.

No. 2, I think we look at the problem now, but I look at the kids in elementary school and preschool who need to know, and I look at the education and prevention of them getting a stronger knowledge base and a better self-concept.

And long range, I would like to look at a new program, precept center under the direction of Cindy DeVincent, because a lot of us who hear a second-grader say, "I have seen crack, I have seen people use it," we are going to have to look at that person's parent and make sure that we can help them in the health area, that there is a stretcher, if you will, to get that person from being a nonproductive parent, lackadaisical as a citizen, to a caring and productive person, that we don't want to lose the number of people that are presently involved in drugs.

Senator Coats. Thank you, Sharon.

Steve.

Mr. Sims. Sooner or later if the interdiction process is functioning well, Daniel, there comes a time when a judge, whether he be a juvenile judge or an adult judge, has to impose a sentence, and after law enforcement has done its job and the prosecutor has done its job, it is a terrible thing to see a judge sitting on that bench in the juvenile system, or the adult system, and to know that his alternatives are jail as a practical matter or probation, both of which, if not supported by sound professionals and rehabilitative efforts, will ultimately fail.

I have no problem with long, long, long terms for drug dealers, but the fact of the matter is you cannot sell something if someone doesn't want to buy it, and we have to, at that point in the system, give the judge a really honest, viable sentencing function where he can send that person to a closed institution, or nonclosed depending on the case, and know that that person is actually going to get treated for rehabilitation. The failure to do that impacts on our burglary rates, our robberies, will impact on our homicide rate. And that, to me, is what I see is failing the most at this particular point.

Senator Coats. Charles.

Mr. REDD. I will be very, very brief. First thing you got to do—I'd just pray, because that's the only thing that's real. [Applause.]

Senator COATS. That is right, I think we all agree we need a lot of prayer on this subject. A lot of us are searching for answers and we need help from sources other than where we are getting it.

Mr. REDD. But in a more practical sense, I'd like to quote something from a letter that was written to the editor by a senior in Northrup High School named Heather Chalmers, and she gave permission for me to read this. And she is saying that, "We also"—very brief, very brief—"need to be there to help kids who have already succumbed to the pressures of the drug world. Often people look down on drug abusers, labeling them as 'druggies' and 'dope freaks,' when, in fact, many of them are just normal kids with overwhelming problems. We all make mistakes, and the fact that they have made one does not make them bad people or less valuable to society. Kids who do drugs have low self-esteem, low confidence. If they are treated with respect and dignity, they may find some answers within themselves."

Senator COATS. Thank you. Thanks to Heather.

Ken.

Mr. SIMS. I guess one thing, Senator, would be very simply set up a process to quit removing children from school, that our dropout rate, or push-out, is becoming horrendous, even if it's an alternative school to deal with those tough students who may not function in a normal setting, but we have to make sure they get some life skills to survive. If not, survival will be criminality. [Applause.]

Senator COATS. I think this has been a very instructive morning. I want to thank our panelists for their presentations. I want to thank my staff for an awful lot of hard work including Stephanie Johnson, our Minority Staff director for the Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee; Mark Souder, my Legislative director.

I would invite those of you who would like to make your comments an official part of the Senate record to put those in writing and deliver them to my area representative, Phil Troyer, whose office is in the Federal building here in Fort Wayne.

I want to thank all of you for taking the time to come, listen, think, and ponder a very, very serious challenge to our community, and to our Nation. I am sure you shared with me shock, frustration, and anger over the things that you hear. And I hope that it prompts you to action, to want to participate, to want to be a part of some or part of all of these things that have been talked about this morning.

We are losing neighborhoods; we are losing communities. We are losing kids and we are losing families, and we are losing some of the very basic structure of what we believe in as a people and as a country, and I don't want to lose that. This is my home town. This is your home town. This is our country, and we have got a lot at stake here. I think all of us have a lot that we can contribute to solving this problem, and as our panelists have said, it will really only be solved when all of us start asking, "What can I do? What can I do to contribute to a solution to the problem?"

We are doing a lot at the Federal level. We have dramatically increased our funding, stepped up efforts to stop the supply of drugs from coming into this country, given law enforcement more of the tools that they need. But as has been said this morning, until we get to the point where people say, "I don't want the stuff, I don't care if it's available, I don't want the stuff," we are really not going to have success until we dry up that demand, and that is a tough problem, but it's one that goes to the hearts and minds of each individual. We have got to work with those people and provide them the support systems that they need to give them the courage, the conviction, and the will to stay off of drugs.

Bill Bennett, in Indianapolis on Monday, said really what we have to do as a Nation is reaffirm the moral authority of the family, of the church, of our social institutions of our communities, of our people, if we are going to be successful in dealing with this. So I hope that we can all participate in what I think needs to be a comprehensive effort here in dealing with the question. We have done it before; we can do it again. We have too much at stake not to win this war on drugs.

Thanks to each and every one of you for coming this morning.

[Additional statements and material submitted for the record follow:]

OCT [illegible] 1989

STATE OF INDIANA
~~ROBERT D. ORR, Governor~~
EVAN BAYH, Governor

ALLEN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
4820 New Haven Avenue
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46803
John E. Heiny, County Director
Welfare Office - (219) 425-4100
Food Stamp Office - (219) 425-4119

October 10, 1989

Hon. Senator Dan Coats
1300 S. Harrison St.
Room 3158
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Dear Senator Coats:

The Child Welfare Division of the Allen County Department of Public Welfare wishes to express our appreciation to the Senate Committee, for providing this opportunity to share our concerns about the drug problem being experienced in this county and throughout Northeastern Indiana.

The Department is particularly concerned about the impact of the crack cocaine problem, currently being experienced in this community, and its disastrous affects on the children whose parent or parents are dependent on this illegal drug.

Dating back to May 1988 the Department has documented twenty (20) cases of infants born with cocaine in their systems. These, along with two (2) other infants whose mother has tested positive for cocaine abuse have been removed, by court order and placed, along with their siblings into protective custody.

A total of approximately 75-80 children have been removed from their parents, by court order, for purposes of protective services. Approximately one-half of these children have been placed with a concerned relative. Very often the relative is an aged grandparent or great-grandparent. The other half of the 75-80 children who have been removed from their parents' custody are placed into youth shelters or foster homes. Placements that often times result in several movements until a long term foster home can be located, in a foster care system that is strained beyond capacity.

This intrusion and upheaval obviously takes its toll on the child's emotional well-being and trust level, even though the action is undertaken for the protection of the child.

What then are our needs? First of all, it is the Department's position that we in this community, need a unified strategy for dealing with the problems created by drug abuse, and in particular the affects of crack cocaine. It is toward this end that the Department is working cooperatively with the County Prosecutor, area police, and the Family Relations Court, to develop such a strategy.

Sen. Dan Coats
Page 2
October 10, 1989

Secondly, it is the opinion of the Department staff that additional local, state, and federal funding is in order, to assist in the development and implementation of rehabilitation programs that will include a comprehensive approach of interventions directed toward the recovery from drug dependency of the user, as well as the education of the alternative care providers and the children of adult abusers.

Also, it should be noted that in this effort, funding must be made available to meet the needs of the victims, the children who are not only being displaced, but our observation is that many of these children are suffering from other effects of the parents' addiction, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, and an alarming level of neglect.

Additional resources and personnel are badly needed at the front line, as we work with our National Leadership to fight the "War on Drugs" at the local level.

Thank you, again, for providing this opportunity for this Department to share with your committee, our concerns.

Sincerely,

John R. Garner

John R. Garner, Director
Child Welfare/Social Services Division
Allen County Dept. of Public Welfare

Dan L. Carmin

Dan L. Carmin
Acting Director
Allen County/District III

JRG/sc

**Lutheran Social Services, Inc.**
330 MADISON STREET • P.O. BOX 11329 • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46857-1329 • 219-426-3347

REV. KEITH D. INGLE, M.S.W.
Executive Director

SEP 11 1989

September 8, 1989

Senator Dan Coats Office
Attn: Phil Troyer
1300 S. Harrison, Room 3158
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Dear Mr. Troyer:

Last week I called to discuss a program developed by Lutheran Social Services. We have been working with mothers who give birth to babies that are addicted to crack/cocaine. The numbers are small. The success is great.

It appears that President Bush's new policies regarding the drug problem are directed primarily towards prosecution since most efforts at rehabilitation are ineffective.

As the program Lutheran Social Services has created progresses, not only are drug abusers rehabilitated, but their children are removed from tax-supported foster homes. Welfare benefits to the reunited family may be lower than pre-birth levels because work is nearly always one of the court requirements for reunification.

In light of the impending "drug war outpost" soon to be established in Fort Wayne, it may be important that the Senator be informed about this program? Would you please make sure that happens?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

SaraLou Pedigo

SaraLou Pedigo

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## WE CAN RESCUE SOME CRACK/COCAINE MOTHERS

A newborn baby has just tested positive for cocaine. By law, the doctor must report this to the Child Protective Services (CPS) unit of the Department of Public Welfare. CPS then removes not only the baby, but all of the other children from the mother's home. The children are placed into foster care, preferrably with relatives, usually grandparents.

During the next 72 hours, the Welfare Department collects facts which will be presented at a court hearing for the mother. The judge, in consultation with the Welfare Department, outlines a Parent Participation Plan stating what the mother must do to regain custody of her children. The Plan mandates that she must be chemical-free.

The mother is in her late twenties and single. This is not her first child. She may have never had a job. The people she spends time with, friends, siblings, sometimes even parents--do drugs. She pays for her drugs by hustling or prostitution. This woman has six months to comply with the court's requirements if she is to regain custody of her children.

What are her chances of fulfilling those court requirements?

If she has been using cocaine or crack, her chances for success are one in 100. To kick her drug habit she will probably have to avoid more than just crack/cocaine. Most crack users take other drugs such as heroin or alcohol to extend the high and avoid the depression brought on by crack.

A growing number of single mothers are giving birth to children in Allen County who are addicted to crack/cocaine. Current estimates are that one to two children are born in the county each month addicted to one or both substances.

At present, the Department of Public Welfare has temporary legal custody of fifty-four children whose mothers have given birth to cocaine addicted babies. The prospect of reunification of these children with their mothers is poor.

Area wide service providers gathered together in late 1988 to evaluate the extent of this growing problem. The consensus of the group was that available treatment regimes for addicted single mothers is limited, fragmented and often ineffective. As of that date there were only seven charity beds available for inpatient treatment of chemically addicted individuals who had minimal or no resources and were not Medicaid eligible.

Single mothers who were court ordered into inpatient treatment for their chemical addiction often failed to enter the treatment program. Only a limited number of those who did enter inpatient treatment completed the program. Of those who completed treatment, relapse at that time was 100 percent.

The agencies represented at the meetings agreed that these single mothers and their children could be more effectively served if they were involved in an intensive case management system. Intensive utilization of health and social services was perceived as critical to any increase in the potential for recovery and reunification of the family.

In cooperation with the Allen County Department of Public Welfare, Lutheran Social Services (LSS) launched a program in February 1989 which focuses on serving these addicted mothers and their children. This crack/cocaine program is formally known as Substance Abuse Case Management Service (SACMS). The service design is unique. By seeing each mother on almost a daily basis in her home, we assure that each receives the medical and social services needed.

Brice Miller, a former state ~~police~~ officer, is the case worker assigned to work with addicted mothers, Allen Superior Court, and the Department of Public Welfare.

Within 48 hours after the birth of an addicted baby is reported, CPS may offer a mother the opportunity to work with LSS. If she is interested, Brice visits the mother at the hospital, explaining the crack/cocaine program and what her obligations are if she chooses to participate. If she signs up, copies of her Agreement of Participation are filed with both the Welfare Department and the Court.

Brice then attends the fact-finding hearing to present the participation agreement to the court and to hear the Court's Parent Participation Plan for the mother.

Once in the program, the client submits to random drug testing. A series of negative tests establish for the court proof that she is drug-free. Positive tests demonstrate that more work needs to be done.

The Court Plan usually orders parenting classes for the mother. To make sure that she gets to the classes, Brice visits her the day before the classes begin to assure that she will be there. He also leaves a bus pass so she can get to the classes.

Often the Plan mandates that the mother "seek gainful employment." If necessary, Brice will pick up the client early in the morning, help her identify potential jobs in the want ads, and drive her to submit applications. If this results in an interview, he either drives her there or supplies bus passes.

To satisfy the housing requirement usually specified by the Plan, Brice helps the client check ads, inspect houses or apartments offered, register for subsidized housing, apply for deposit and rent funds through the Township Trustee's Office, or search out other resources.

In order to change the "people, places and things" which were part of the client's chemical-abusing lifestyle, she will often need to complete a drug treatment program. There are a number of drug treatment facilities in the area which prescribe detoxification followed by "90 meetings in 90 days." Numerous Narcotics Anonymous support groups meet all over Fort Wayne. These allow the client to develop new support networks and structure an abrupt change in familiar "people, places and things."

Brice visits the mother every day, twice a day if necessary. During these visits he becomes a friend, a confidant, a teacher. He provides support and teaches her how to cope with stress and how to deal with parents and peers without resorting to drugs. He does whatever is necessary at the time to provide the positive support that is essential for the mother to succeed.

That may mean getting her away from a critical parent for a few hours, bringing in lunch from the soup kitchen, encouraging her to continue going to Narcotics Anonymous meetings, or simply being a good listener. It may also mean getting tough with a mother who is resisting all attempts to change and is continuing to use drugs.

The Court reviews the case periodically. Brice keeps a record of every visit, every drug test, every contact with the mother. If his reports reflect progress, over a period of six to nine months, the Court may decide to reunite mother and children.

Reunions are gradual so as not to put undue stress on either the mother or the children. The first reunion of mother and children is at the Welfare Office. Later, the visits are moved to the mother's home. If progress continues, the family is reunited. Brice's efforts do not end here. He continues to monitor the family for another few months, just to make sure that all is going well.

The crack/cocaine program began with six mothers in February 1989. Since then an additional five mothers have come into the program. The results have been gratifying. Of the 11 mothers now in the program, six are drug-free, five have secured full-time jobs, three ,part-time jobs. One mother has been given a date by the court, if progress continues, for reunification with her children.

This is a significant change. Prior to the implementation of this project, relapse by mothers was 100 percent.

The pilot program began with a grant of $30,000. The crack/cocaine program has been renewed for 1990 but with less funding available. This is ironic considering the money saved in Welfare costs by taking these mothers and their children off the Welfare rolls. It also seems contradictory that Indiana, which speaks so strongly about the need to deal effectively with drug addiction, cut program funding.

LSS is actively seeking grants to fully fund the 1990 crack/cocaine program. With God's grace, funding to support program will be provided so that the lives of mothers and children hurt by drugs may be reclaimed.

#3

Fort Wayne Area
Lifeline Homes Inc.
206½ East Jefferson Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN 46802
219 / 424-3322

October 13, 1989

Senator Dan Coats
United States Senate
Northeast Indiana Office
Room 340
1300 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Dear Senator Coats,

While I have a great respect in general for the dignity with which you fill your office and have appreciated your support for the local Crisis Pregnancy Center, etc., I must admit that the Senate Sub-Committee Hearing held on Wednesday morning of October 11, 1989, was disturbing to me for the following reasons:

There were limited sources of input - many institutions including our own are attempting with little recognition or support to address; 1) COA (Children of Alcoholics) issues in a Fort Wayne Housing Apartment Complex utilizing teens to work with children; 2) teaching parenting skills classes for dysfunctional homes, and 3) adolescent substance abuse - a "dabbler" program. Yet, none of the local agencies working collaboratively (Coalition for Youth Services, Allen County Department of Public Welfare, Youth For Christ/Youth Guidance, Big Brothers, Big Sisters, etc.) were asked for input publicly.

In addition, as a member of the Board of Directors of IARCCA (The Indiana Association of Residential Child Care Agencies, Inc.), I was taken back by the inferences that residential treatment was unsuccessful, ineffective, and too costly. Several statements were unfair and biased. For example, to support that residential treatment is ineffective because some youth reappear in the court system is the equivalent of supporting that legislation is ineffective because people still have problems or for that matter to support that probation is ineffective for the same reason.

Blacklake Lodge, North & South
Route 6, Columbia City, IN 46725

Spencer Home
10456 Parent Road, New Haven, IN 46774

It leaves unsaid the numerous youth who are now law abiding, contributing and productively employed adults who have been products of dysfunctional families but due to residential care are now adjusted and productive citizens. For the last twenty years we have been involved in this process and while our efforts are not a cure-all for any community, it certainly should be recognized as the most viable and productive option for some of our youth.

At the same time, I realize that the hearing was specifically for the Crack/Cocaine problem in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, I do not want to appear to be reactionary or naive. I appreciate the opportunity to express my views.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Verlin Rice

Verlin Rice
Administrator

VR:my

Enclosures

# "PROJECT INCENTIVE"

A PREVENTION PROGRAM for delinquency and substance abuse.

The neighborhoods targeted have a high concentration of needy families with little resources to address the problems.

Our positive approach is being accomplished by using:

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| - Exposure to new activities | - Field trips |
| - Homework assistance | - Improved grades |
| - Counseling | - Individual/Group |
| - C.O.A. (Children of Alcoholics) | - Groups for the kids |

Collaborative effort between Fort Wayne Area Lifeline Homes, Inc. and Youth Guidance.

Call (219) 424-3322

## THE CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS (COA) PROGRAM

The COA Program was developed in 1987 due to the undisputable need to work with children (ages 6-10) who come from homes where chemical dependency and/or other activities occur. The goals of the COA Program include: (a) To understand and promote openness in interpersonal relationships, (b) to develop closeness in a caring atmosphere, (c) to understand the reasons why openness is sometimes stifled, and (d) to learn how to overcome resistance to openness.

Teenagers from alcoholic family backgrounds who understand the hurt and anxiety of growing up in an alcoholic environment, help as counselors for the younger COA's and thereby provide the positive role models so desperately needed in the lives of these younger children.

## THE DABBLER PROGRAM

The Dabbler Program offers a therapeutic, educational approach to substance abuse. The primary target is the adolescent in the early stages of substance abuse. The purpose is to confront the teens with concrete facts, assist him in identifying his potential for increased use, and how to arrest his progression.

By use of video, didactic materials, group discussion and interaction, the participant is asked to (a) identify his own pattern, (b) construct a plan for new life-style direction, and (c) receive recommendation and feedback with respect to his progress including possibly further aftercare or more intense treatment. In addition to the casual user, some other adolescents are accepted occasionally. This referral will be accepted based on the recommendation of an intake evaluation and as an educational supplement to more intensive therapy.

## THE PARENT COUNSELING PROGRAM

The Parent Counseling Program was developed in 1987 with the goal of effectively teaching parents in the skills of practical parenting. The program will enable the parent to better confront the frustrations or parenting "At Risk" or troubled youth.

A 13 lesson approach concentrating on such areas as (a) characteristics of effective parenting and marital qualities, (b) practical parenting, (c) goals of misbehavior, (d) learning to listen to your child, etc., are introduced to train parents to better understand effective parenting to "At Risk" youth. Many students of Psychology working on their graduate degrees from various area colleges sit in and audit the program. Their input has been increasingly valuable to this work.

All of the above programs are considered to be "Preventative" Programs offered through Fort Wayne Area Lifeline Homes under the direction of Dr. A. Wyatt Mullinax. Dr. Mullinax is certified in both Alcohol and Drug Abuse (C.A.D.A.C.) at senior level and is a member of the State Board of Certification. He has earned his M.S. in Guidance and Counseling and General Pre-Clinical Psychology.

Senator COATS. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

(At 11:07 a.m. the subcommittee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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